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MEMORIAL

OF THE

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF THE

BATTLE OF PAULUS HOOK.

AUGUST 19TH, 1879;

With a History of the Early Settlement and Present Condition

OF

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

EDITED BY GEORGE H. FARRIER.

"By contemplating that which is past we feel our span of existence lengthened; we enter into the thoughts, hopes, and aspirations of people before us, and hold communion with the departed spirits of antiquity."—*John Warner Barber.*

JERSEY CITY:
M. MULLONE, PRINTER.
MDCCCLXXIX.

At a meeting of the Citizen's Committee, held in the City Hall, on August 20th, 1879, it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That George H. Farrier, Augustus A. Hardenburgh, Henry A. Greene, Barberie W. Throckmorton and Frederick G. Wolbert, be appointed a Committee to compile and publish a Memoir of the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Paulus Hook.

Wind Mill on Paulus Hook. Erected in 1815, Removed in 1839.

PREFACE.

The Committee desire to express their obligations to Hon. Charles H. Winfield for a number of the plates used in this work, and also to the many business firms for their uniform courtesy and kindness in giving information and illustrations of their manufactories.

The map of Paulus Hook in 1779, portraits of Major Henry Lee, Lord Stirling, Hon. Dudley S. Gregory and Hon. Henry J. Hopper were made expressly for this publication; the illustrations of the procession and the meeting in the Tabernacle were used (after having been reduced in size) by permission of the publishers of *The Graphic*, in which paper they appeared on August 20th, 1879. The statistics given are from official sources.

It was the wish of many citizens that the part relating to Jersey City should be made more comprehensive, but the committee felt that it was not their province to enlarge upon what must be the labor of some future historian.

The manufactories have been selected solely with a view to exhibit the rapid growth of the city, and while many more establishments could with propriety have been added, it was not thought to be necessary or desirable, sufficient being given to illustrate the vast interests which centre here, and which have contributed in a few years—within the memory of many of its inhabitants—to transform the sand-hills and marshes of Paulus Hook into a large commercial and manufacturing emporium, which must soon become the Metropolis of the State.

THE CENNTENNIAL

—OF—

THE BATTLE OF PAULUS HOOK,

CELEBRATED AUGUST 19TH. 1879.

INTRODUCTORY.

"Gather up the fragments which remain, that nothing be lost."
St. John, VI. Chap., 12 Ver.

On June 27th, 1879, a call was published for a meeting in the City Hall, of citizens, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration in an appropriate manner of the Centennial of the Battle of Paulus Hook.

A number of gentlemen responded to the call, and the meeting was organized by electing Mayor Henry J. Hopper to preside. Rev. C. H. Benson was appointed Secretary. Speeches were made by Hon. A. A. Hardenburgh, F. G. Wolbert, Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, Major D. A. Pelouhet, B. W. Throckmorton, G. W. Clerihew and Hon. G. H. Farrier. After discussing various plans which were proposed, it was finally decided to appoint committees which should report a programme to a subsequent meeting. The following were appointed :—

Committee of Arrangements.—F. G. WOLBERT, GEO. H. FARRIER, B. W. THROCKMORTON.

Committee on Orators.—A. A. Hardenburgh, Robt. Gilchrist, John A. Blair.

Committee on Invitations.—Jas. B. Vredenburgh, Geo H. Farrier, D. A. Peloubet.

Committee on Music.—Geo. W. Clerihew, D. A. Peloubet.

Committee on Fireworks.—C. H. Benson, W. R. Laird.

As, under the city charter no appropriation could be made to defray the necessary expenses of the celebration, Finance Committees were appointed to receive subscriptions for the purpose. They were appointed by Districts, as follows:—

First District.—A. A. Hardenburgh, George H. Farrier, Henry A. Greene.

Second District.—Patrick Sheeran, T. J. McDonald, B. McCarty.

Third District.—C. L. Krugler, D. A. Peloubet, W. H. Waite.

Fourth District.—A. W. Fry, I. W. Taussig, Peter Semler.

Fifth District.—Amadee Spadone.

Sixth District.—Matthew Armstrong, Jas. B. Vredenburgh.

Mayor Hopper was elected Treasurer.

At a subsequent meeting the Committee of Arrangements reported the following

PROGRAMME.

FIRST.

His Honor Henry J. Hopper, to request the ringing of bells and the blowing of all steam whistles in the city and harbor for fifteen minutes at sunrise, the same at meridian and at sunset on the 19th of August, and also to request the display of the American flag from all public and private buildings during the day.

SECOND.

Battery A, Capt. Peter Ehler, of the Hudson County Artillery, to fire a Federal Salute (13 guns) at sunrise; a National Salute (38 guns) at noon; and a Federal Salute at sundown of the 19th.

THIRD.

An Oration, Addresses, Singing of National Songs, Instrumental Music, etc., at 12 o'clock M., at the Tabernacle, York and Henderson streets.

FOURTH.

Parade of Civic and Military Organizations, the Police and Fire Departments, at 3.30 o'clock P. M.

FIFTH.

Display of fireworks at the brow of the hill, on Montgomery street, in the evening.

SIXTH.

The Mayor to request the closing of all stores and places of business, in order that the day may be observed as a holiday. The Mayor will also request a general illumination from 8 to 9 o'clock in the evening.

SEVENTH.

During the evening, bands of music will be stationed at the various public parks and squares throughout the city.

This programme was adopted by the meeting. The same Committee reported that they had selected and appointed Gen. John Ramsey Grand Marshal. The Committee on Orators reported that Hon. Chas. H. Winfield had consented to be the Orator of the Day, and that Jas. B. Vredenburgh and B. W. Throckmorton would also deliver addresses. The other Committees reported that they had made all necessary arrangements

for music, fireworks, badges, carriages, collation, etc., all of which were approved.

At the next meeting the Committee on Invitations reported that civic and military organizations in all parts of the county were rapidly completing their arrangements, and also that many from other places had signified their intention to participate in the parade, which promised to be a grand success.

The Marshal read a letter which he had received from Maj. Gen. Hancock, of the U. S. Army, who regretted that other engagements would prevent his attendance at the celebration, but that he had detailed three Companies of Regular Infantry from Fort Hamilton, one Company from Governor's Island, and one Battery of Bragg's Artillery, which he requested might be assigned a place in the procession. The request was granted, and a vote of thanks was given to the General for his kindly action and assistance.

After a violent storm, which continued for three days, the morning of the 19th opened gloriously.

"The sun comes forth; each mountain height,
Glows with a tinge of rosy light,
And flowers that slumbered through the night
Their dewy leaves unfold:
A flood of splendor bursts on high,
And ocean's breast gives back a sky
All steeped in molten gold."

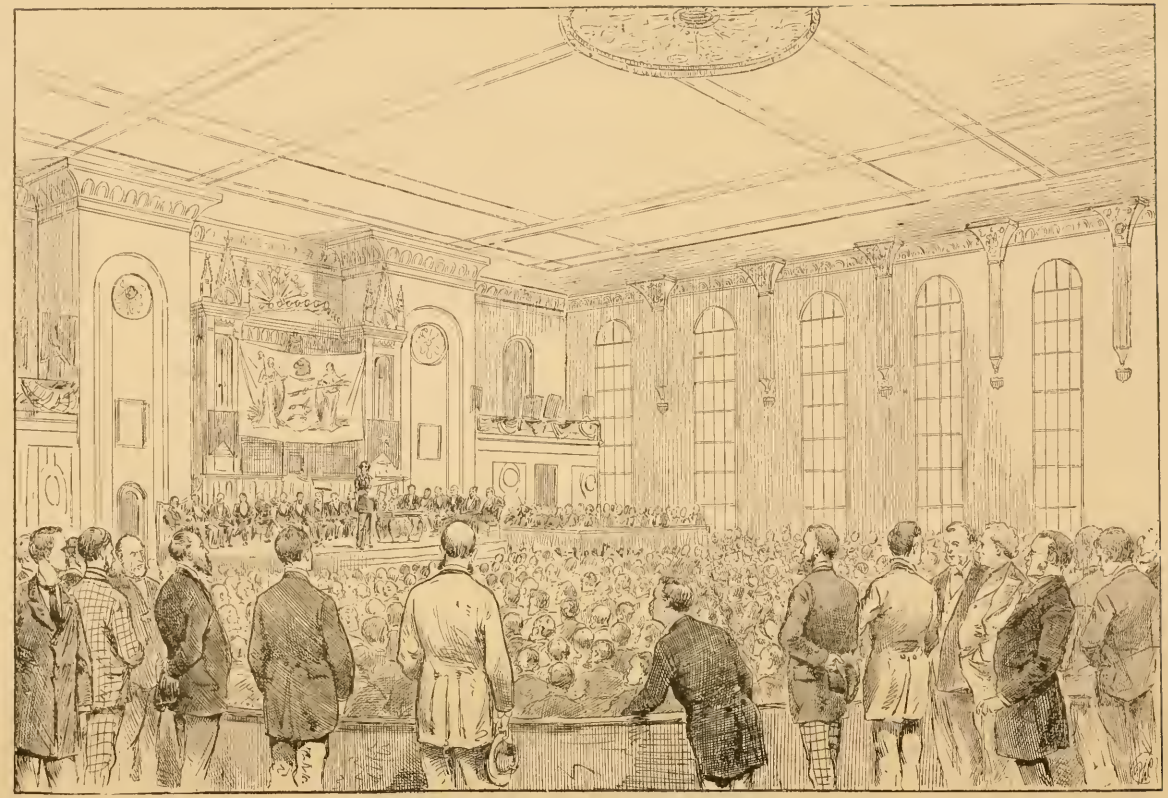
Doubly beautiful seemed the sun after his long obscurity, and as he tipped with golden sheen the top of Bergen Hill the bells rang out a glad welcome, and steam whistles screamed for joy, while the air shook under the thundering of the cannon, just as it did a hundred years ago with the booming of King George's guns. Everywhere the Stars and Stripes were flung to the gentle breeze, making the whole prospect rich with glorious tints. It was gratifying to see the unanimity with which the people gave expression to their patriotic impulses. On every house whose occupant possessed a piece of bunting it was displayed from roof or window, and even the little hovels in back

alleys were beautified with the national colors. Every nationality seemed merged in one—American.

On many buildings there were elaborate displays of decorations; the streets presented a holiday appearance, stores being closed early in the morning. Good order and good nature reigned supreme. Thousands of people arrived from all directions, until the gay streets were thronged with such crowds as Jersey City had never before witnessed. It was the people's gala day—an outburst of sympathy with the cause that gave to the Colonies their independence, and to their descendents a prosperous country and a happy home.

The Committees, who had labored so assiduously, were amply rewarded; they had even "builded better than they knew," for the celebration was an educator, and thousands who knew it not before went home that night to tell their children about brave Harry Lee and freedom's fight at Paulus Hook.

The order of proceedings as promulgated by the Committee was strictly adhered to, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.



THE MEETING IN THE TABERNACLE.

Exercises at the Tabernacle.

The civic ceremonies in the Tabernacle began promptly at 12 o'clock M.

The church was tastefully festooned with flags and bunting, which, together with the bright colors of the ladies' apparel, made the scene brilliant.

PROGRAMME.

Mayor HENRY J. HOPPER presided, and was assisted by the following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Ex-Gov. JOSEPH D. BEDLE,
Hon. JOHN R. MCPHERSON,
Hon. L. A. BRIGHAM,
Hon. A. A. HARDENBURGH,
Hon. I. W. SCUDDER,
Hon. ROBERT GILCHRIST,
Hon. RUDOLPH F. RABE,
Hon. LEON ABBETT,
Hon. JOHN J. TOFFEY,
Hon. ASA W. FRY,
Hon. JONATHAN DIXON,
Hon. B. F. RANDOLPH,
Hon. J. N. DAVIS,
Hon. JOHN GARRICK,
Hon. W. T. HOFFMAN,
Hon. J. OWEN ROUSE,
Hon. T. J. MCDONALD,
Hon. S. W. STILSING,
JNO. G. FISHER,
ABM. P. NEWKIRK,
JAMES REID,
JNO. E. SMITH,
Dr. T. R. VARICK,
Dr. D. L. REEVE,
Dr. WILLIAM A. DURRIE,
Dr. WILLIAM C. LUTKINS,
Dr. J. H. VONDY,
Dr. JNO. D. MCGILL,
Dr. I. N. QUIMBY,
F. O. MATTHIESSEN,
H. A. GREENE,
AMADEE SPADONE,
A. ZABRISKIE,
JACOB RINGLE,
GEORGE W. HELME,
B. G. CLARKE,

Hon. Henry Dusenbery,
Hon. G. A. Lilliendahl,
Hon. James Stevens,
Major D. A. Peloubet,
Ex-Mayor Charles Seidler,
Ex-Mayor Henry Traphagen,
Ex-Mayor Charles H. O'Neill,
Ex-Mayor Orestes Cleveland,
Ex-Mayor James Gopsill,
Ex-Mayor William Clarke,
Ex-Mayor David S. Manners,
Ex-Mayor B. F. Sawyer,
Ex-Mayor G. D. Van Reipen,
Hon. Henry Meigs,
Hon. Wm. B. Ranken,
James H. Love,
Rev. C. H. Benson,
E. W. Kingsland,
Marcus Beach,
John Mullins,
M. M. Drohan,
Isaac Taussig,
Simeon H. Smith,
Jeremiah Sweeney,
Henry Pattberg,
Edward O'Donnell,
Jno. McDonough,
Bernard McCarty,
Thomas Leather,
Simeon M. Ayres,
Charles A. Roe,
F. W. Wright,
Jno. Q. Bird,
Jno. S. Smith,
David C. Joyce,
Charles Stier,
Otto W. Meyer,

Edward P. Eastwick,
J. H. Gautier,
Benjamin Gregory,
Charles Somers,
E. M. Pritchard,
W. Harvey Waite,
Peter Henderson,
Patrick Sheeran,
J. F. Crandall,
E. O. Chapman,
James R. Thompson,
Matthew Armstrong,
David Taylor,
George W. Clerihew,
Charles H. Murray,
Walter Neilson,
Jno. A. Blair,
B. W. Throckmorton,
H. A. Booraem,
I. S. Long,
I. I. Vanderbeek,
Smith W. Haines,
William D. Garretson,
Samuel M. Chambers,
Charles L. Krugler,
Jno. Coyle,
H. H. Farrier,
James M. Brann,
John Hart,
J. W. Knause,
William Buck,
James McCrea,
William Hogencamp,
Robert Bumsted,
William King,
William Hughes,
P. F. Meschutt,

Garret Haley, Jr.,
Jno. McLaughlin,
Stephen Yoe,
Benjamin Van Keuren,
H. R. Vreeland,
Lewis E. Wood,
M. W. Kelly,
Michael Reardon,
Thomas Reilly,
Frederick Payne,
Thomas Doran,
William F. Kern,
C. A. Woolsey,
E. N. Wilson,
Jno. G. Berrian,
Hiram Wallis,
Hayward Turner,
J. B. Cleveland,
Lyman Fisk,
M. Mullone,
Alexander Bennell,
Louis A. Leinau,
Henry Lembeck,
James Flemming,

F. G. Wolbert.

SECRETARIES.

Jno. E. Scott,
Alexander T. McGill,
Henry S. White,
William A. Lewis,
Benjamin Edge,
William Muirheid,
H. R. Clarke,
James B. Vredenburgh,
Peter Bentley,
E. W. Kingsland, Jr.,
George H. Farrier,
F. C. Wolbert,
Jno. W. Harrison,
Robert C. Bacot,
Z. K. Pangborn,
E. F. Emmons,
Hudson Clarke,
F. P. Budden,
Gilbert Collins,
A. D. Joslin,
Frank Stevens,
Thomas S. Negus,
Charles H. Hartshorne,
George W. Edge,
E. F. C. Young,
William Pearsall,
Jno. H. Cable,
Flavel McGee,
H. E. Hamilton,
William Taylor,
William R. Laird,
D. D. Culver,

D. C. McNaughton.

Quickstep—National Airs; Orchestra, the Washington Band of New York, Edward Fink, Leader.

Invocation, by the Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, D. D.

O Lord, Thou art our God, our fathers' God, and the God of our children. We humbly invoke Thy presence with us, and Thy blessing upon us on this occasion. Thou art the unchangeable Jehovah, the sovereign Ruler of the world. In Thy sight the nations are as a drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance. Thou puttest down one and settest up another. We thank Thee for our existence as a nation. We recognize all our blessings, all our free institutions, political, educational, benevolent and religious, as gifts from Thy hand. We thank Thee for the good and wise men who framed our Constitution and founded this Republic. We thank Thee for the example of Washington, and for the succession of illustrious statesmen who have presided over our nation. We thank Thee that in the long and bitter struggle for independence Thou didst give victory at last to our armies. We thank Thee that when our nation was threatened with disruption Thou didst crown with success the labors and sacrifices of those who defended the Government and the union of these States. We thank Thee that Thou hast removed the cause of that civil strife, and we beseech Thee to pour out upon this whole people a spirit of true patriotism and of fraternal union and harmony. We see Thy hand in all the events which so signally marked the early history of these Colonies. We recognize in that military achievement which took place on the spot where our city is built, and which we are met to celebrate, a link in that wondrful chain of Providences by which Thou didst create us a nation. Let Thy blessing rest upon these commemorative services. Bless the presiding officer of this meeting, and the speakers who are to address us. May their words inspire us with a love of our country. Bless the President of the United States, the Governor of our State and our municipal authorities. Grant Thy rich blessings upon the city in which we live in all its varied interests. Thou hast given us great opportunities for commercial prosperity. May our citizens and those who conduct the affairs of this great city

seek to promote its true welfare. Let vice in every form be suppressed and virtue established. Let the Gospel prevail. Let a Christian civilization be perpetuated and everywhere spread abroad.

O Lord our God, merciful and gracious, we confess our sins before Thee, as individuals, and as a people. They are many and grievous in Thy sight, Thou most holy and just. Be pleased to pardon this day all our transgressions, and lift upon us the light of Thy countenance. Give us Thy favor, which is life, and Thy living kindness, which is better than life. Accept our persons and our services, for we offer all in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, Thy dear Son, for whom we thank Thee, and to whom with Thee, O Father, and the Holy Spirit we will render equal and eternal praise. Amen.

"Hail Columbia"—By the Sængerrunde of Jersey City; Orchestral accompaniment.

Opening Address, by Mayor Hopper.

Fellow-citizens of Jersey City—The occasion which invites us to a participation in these ceremonies to-day had its origin in the determination of a people wearied with the exactions of tyranny and resolved to be free.

But recently the world gave acknowledgment when the representatives of its varied industries were gathered near the cradle in which the infant genius of our Republic was rocked, that a hundred years but strengthened the great truths which the Declaration of Independence proclaimed.

To-day we commemorate a conflict which aided in the glorious achievement of that independence, gave courage to the hearts of freemen and to the hopes of their great leader, Washington,

found acknowledgment in the public councils, and stamped with immortal honor the triumph and its projectors.

The capture of the garrison of Paulus Hook was one of the most valorous acts of the Continental Army during the war of the Revolution, and the citizens of Jersey City honor themselves in perpetuating the memories of those noble patriots who endured so many hardships and sacrificed their fortunes and their lives to establish and defend those great principles, the fruits of which we are now permitted to enjoy.

Those sacred truths are now cherished by the people of these United States, and under our free Government we have become earth's greatest Republic, beneath whose starry flag the oppressed of all nations have sought protection, showing to the world the success and happiness of a people who have planted themselves under the banner of freedom, and a government by the people, in the interest of the people.

Ages can never efface from the pages of history the noble and heroic deeds of the defenders of constitutional liberty, and the memories of the men of 1776 will ever be engraved on the hearts of their countrymen. The people of Jersey City and of Hudson County—the scenes of so many conflicts and incidents during the Revolutionary War—will for all time revere the day when "Light Horse Harry" and his brave command captured the British post at Paulus Hook. The Tories and traitors they had to confront in all parts of the Colonies, and and in no place were they more active and aggressive in aiding the armed forces of the enemy than in this part of New Jersey. With treachery in their midst and a scarcity of money and the necessaries of life, it seemed sufficient to discourage even the stoutest hearts; but with the great love of liberty which actuated them, and with nerves of steel, they marched onward to victory, and under the benign influence of Divine Providence, secured to posterity a "land for the free, and a home for the brave."

We are here to-day to offer up our heartfelt thanks to the memory of those who participated in the battle of Paulus Hook, and who sacrificed so much that a free nation might be here established, and under our form of government grow a powerful

and prosperous people. May we live to emulate their virtues and leave to future generations their system of government unimpaired.

It is not well for me to trespass further upon your indulgence. Your orator will be the historian of your county, who has already as a labor of love, recorded on pages not to be erased, the part which Hudson County bore in Revolutionary times. Associated with him in these exercises are the descendents of them, who not only gave an empire to freedom, but on the later fields of conflict determined that the great truths enunciated in the Declaration of Independence should forever live.

Gratified by your attendance, I have only to announce that the hour has arrived to proceed with the ceremonies of this day, which bid us recite the story so interwoven with the spot we now commemorate.

Music.

Address, by James B. Vredenburgh, Esq.

Where you now are the stillness of the early morning of this day, one hundred years ago, was broken by the rattle of musketry, the clash of arms and the shock of contending men. The result was the surprise and capture of the British fort and garrison at Paulus Hook by a mere handful of American soldiers under Major Henry Lee.

You have assembled here to-day to celebrate that event, to laud the patriots engaged in it. There are many reasons why you should.

The ground on which the action was fought was Jersey soil—here at your very door-sills. Major Lee, who planned it, was educated in New Jersey, and the troops who accomplished it were those of General Lord Sterling, a citizen of our State.

The capture was boldly conceived. At that time the Revolutionary contest had been progressing with varied fortune during more than four years. The British had their army in New York City, their men-of-war anchored in the bay, while their armed boats patrolled at pleasure the surrounding waters. The plan of Lee's attack was for the patriots to march quietly from New Bridge, on the Hackensack River, along the neck of land formed by the Hackensack and Hudson—a distance of about nine miles—to Pryor's Mill, near Point of Rocks; thence along the causeway over the meadows to what is now Warren street, near York. There the causeway crossed the creek by a bridge, after passing which it was Lee's design to surprise the fort, capture the garrison and retreat as rapidly as possible, with his prisoners, by Dow's Ferry over the Hackensack.

This plan involved their marching through the midst of their enemies, of attacking equal numbers of trained soldiers protected by works naturally strong, which were still further strengthened with heavy fortifications. To retreat after accomplishing their object was as difficult as to attack, while the entire operation had to be accomplished in the dead of night. Success depended wholly on the completeness of the surprise; whilst the slightest indiscretion or treachery on the part of any of the attacking force would necessitate failure and almost certain annihilation. But the feat was successfully accomplished, and the patriots rejoined Lord Sterling's army with their prisoners, literally captured under the enemy's guns.

Well might Washington write that "the situation of the Post rendered the attempt critical and the success brilliant." But think of the cause in which this daring enterprise was undertaken! These heroes, whose noble achievement we now celebrate, were our own ancestors fighting for freedom.

"Slaves fight for what were better cast away,
The chain that binds them, and a tyrant's sway;
But they that fight for freedom undertake
The noblest cause mankind can have at stake;
Religion, virtue, truth; whate'er we call
A blessing, freedom is the pledge of all."

Thus did our ancestors bravely struggle on so that their country might be free; that you and I could enjoy the blessings of liberty; that we might live in peace with honor—*otium cum dignitate.* Their bravery, their endurance, their constancy, their patriotism, have resulted in all these priceless gifts to us. Common gratitude requires that we should revere their memories and celebrate their heroic deeds.

But those sounds of battle, breaking the stillness of that early August morning, had a still deeper significance. They told the labor of a people producing a nation, for the assault on Paulus Hook was one of several incidents which together founded this Republic. If causes are to be weighed by their results, how could they have been weightier? Was ever a nation produced so noble or so grand as this, whether you consider the principle of sovereignty by the people on which it was founded or the absolute equality of all its citizens; whether you look at the capacity it has developed in coaxing from the fertile soil the food of human kind, or wresting from the rugged rock those metals which men deem precious? Consider its immense channels of intercommunication, its miles of railroad, the length of its telegraph; a nation which, more than any other, has subdued to its command the mighty forces of nature and enlisted in its service a vast army of machines which do everything but think and talk! A nation, in fine, which, created less than a hundred years ago, is to-day the foremost in all that constitutes the grandeur and happiness of nations.

I speak to you of our beloved native land, whose progress in the past has been so marvelously rapid that its history reads like a romance, whose possibilities in the future, aye, probabilities, are so immense that the mind almost lacks capacity to conceive them. A nation, the like of which history does not record; of which tradition does not even hint; the like of which never existed if the records which the earth has preserved of pre-historic times are to be read by the light of experience.

When we think that this is our nation, our country, our beloved home, that we ourselves form a part of it, and that the capture of Paulus Hook was a brilliant link in that mighty chain of

events which led to its freedom and independence, can we, I ask you, can we celebrate it too much?

Important trusts imply grave responsibilities. By these struggles our liberties were gained. How are we to preserve them? How hand them down unimpaired to those who follow us? Is not this to be accomplished mainly by the preservation of the institutions of this great nation? Is this Republic to be immortal, and shall its youth be continually renewed? We can only judge by the past. The vista of by-gone ages is crossed by countless nations now nowhere to be found. We see other nations in their place. We read that the vast empires of antiquity, after struggling with surrounding peoples, were finally crumbled into sand as the sea crumbles the rocks.

Was this great waste of life for nothing? Is nature so prodigal of her energies? Are there no results from so much destruction; no moral to illustrate? Yes, indeed! We can recognize in this struggle the same unending conflict which always has been and still is going on everywhere; to which, in fine, the lowest flower and the highest human institutions are alike subject. This conflict is the struggle for life, the principle at issue being the survival of the fittest; that pitiless principle which dooms to ruthless destruction the organism, or nation, which fails to find or follow the narrow way of progress.

Our nation is now engaged in that struggle, and it depends on us, its citizens, whether its life shall be prolonged in honor unto the fullness of time, or that it shall perish prematurely. In so far as its citizens are more ready to sacrifice the individual to the community, more ready to imperil property, or life itself, for the public weal, for the preservation and prosperity of the Republic; in fine, in so far as its citizens are more patriotic, the fitter is the nation for this struggle.

But patriotism, like other virtues, is a matter of growth. It may be encouraged by admiration, by praise, by reward, until it grows to be hereditary and instinctive.

> "As quick to hear our country's call,
> As mother to her babe."

Or it may be smothered by inattention and selfishness.

By honoring these patriots of one hundred years ago you are doing your duty to your country, for you are encouraging thereby the growth of patriotism. You are praising it in your ancestors; you are holding it up to admiration and imitation; you are encouraging yourself and others in its practice; you are showing to all that it exists in your hearts; that you are ready to reward those who suffer for it by present praise, honor and reward. You show to the world that the patriotic deeds of this nation will not be forgotten, but shall be handed down from father to son as a rich and sacred legacy, a monument more lasting than the sculptured fanes reared to the kings and demigods of old.

"My Country, 'tis of Thee."—Orchestra.

Oration, by the Hon. Charles H. Winfield.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

One of the ancient historians, when speaking of the institutions and customs by which the young men of Rome were greatly animated to perform acts of bravery and to encounter every kind of danger in behalf of their country, mentions the following:

When any illustrious person dies he is carried in procession with the rest of the funeral pomp, to the rostra in the forum; sometimes placed conspicuous in an upright posture; and sometimes, though less frequently, reclined. And while the people are all standing round, his son, if he has left one of sufficient age, and who is then at Rome, or, if otherwise, some person of his kindred, ascends the rostra, and extols the virtues of the deceased, and the great deeds that were performed by him in his life. By this discourse, which recalls his past actions to remembrance, and places them in open view before all the multitude, not those alone who were sharers in his victories, but even the rest who bore no part in his exploits, are moved to such sympathy of

sorrow, that the accident seems rather to be a public misfortune, than a private loss. He is then burned with the usual rites; and afterwards an image which both in features and complexion expresses an exact resemblance of his face, is set up in the most conspicuous part of the house, enclosed in a shrine of wood. Upon solemn festivals, these images are uncovered, and adorned with the greatest care. And when any other person of the same family dies, they are carried also in funeral procession, with a body added to the bust, that the representation may be just, even with regard to size. They are dressed likewise in the habits, that belong to the ranks which they severally filled when they were alive. If they were consuls or prætors, in a gown bordered with purple; if censors, in a purple robe; and if they had triumphed, or obtained any similar honor, in a vest embroidered with gold. Thus appareled, they are drawn along in chariots preceded by the rods and axes, and other ensigns of their former dignity. And when they arrive at the forum, they are all seated upon chairs of ivory; and there exhibit the noblest object that can be offered to a youthful mind, warmed with the love of virtue and of glory. For who can behold without emotion the forms of so many illustrious men, thus living as it were, and breathing together in his presence? Or what spectacle can be conceived more great and striking? The person also that is appointed to harangue, when he has exhausted all the praises of the deceased, turns his discourse to the rest, whose images are before him; and beginning with the most ancient of them, reconnts the fortunes and exploits of every one in turn. By this method, which renews continually the remembrance of men celebrated for their virtue, the fame of every great and noble action becomes immortal; and the glory of those, by whose services their country has been benefitted, is rendered familiar to the people, and delivered down to future times. But the chief advantage is, that, by the hope of obtaining this honorable fame, which is reserved for virtue, the young men are animated to sustain all danger, in the cause of the common safety.[1]

1—*Polybius Lib. VI. Ex. III.*

In imitation of that old and beautiful custom, we, as Jersey-men, come to extol the heroism of those who struggled here, and the brave act they here performed—neither of which can we afford to forget. What they did in the early morning one hundred years ago, we, following the custom of the ancients, uncover to-day. While deeds of less worth, where so many were worthy, in that brave struggle, have stood out boldly on the page of history, through all the century, and been rehearsed in song, what was here done has been suffered to sink almost from sight in the dull waters of forgetfulness. Even the name of the place, to many, sounds like a myth, and they wonder what and where was Paulus Hoeck. But with the rest of the American people, we in these centennial years, like the orator of old, turn to the images, brave deeds, carved out by brave men in their struggle to be free, and beginning with the oldest—it began with Lexington and will go on until the last armed Briton left our shores—recount the circumstances, the causes and consequences of every one in turn. If the forms of illustrious men seated upon chairs of ivory inspired the youthful mind with the love of virtue and of glory, should not the heroic deeds and patriotic sacrifices which made us a free people command our profoundest admiration, and warm our hearts with a deeper love for our country and its institutions? They should make us more vigilant to preserve in its purity what we received as a spotless inheritance.

To-day we commemorate one of these heroic deeds. Upon me has fallen the lot to tell the story of the SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF PAULUS HOECK, and if by its recital I may be able to place that event where it justly belongs in history, I shall be more than grateful for the labor to which my fellow-citizens have invited me. Although, like the recent and similar event at Stony Point, it had no direct effect on the issue of the campaign, yet the skill which planned it, and the audacity which executed it, contributed to inspire the Americans with confidence, and their foe with respect for brave men. It also manifested the aptitude of the young soldiers who for three

years had been trained under the cautious wisdom and bold execution of the great chief of the Revolution.

In the search after material out of which to construct a full and faithful account of that affair, I have been fortunate in discovering several interesting papers and letters, never yet published and hitherto unknown to the world. It is believed they will form an interesting contribution to our revolutionary history.

In 1779, Paulus Hoeck proper was a circular piece of upland composed of sand hills and containing about sixty-five acres. It was owned by Cornelius Van Vorst, popularly known as "Faddy." From it to the other side of the Hudson, a public ferry had been established in June, 1764, as part of the recently erected stage route between New York and Philadelphia. Between this ferry, then at the foot of Grand street, and the road leading to Prior's Mill from the uplands of Ahasimus, a road over the sand hills and a causeway across the marsh, had been in use many years.[2]

In 1766 this became a public road, when a thoroughfare was laid out between Paulus Hoeck and Bergen Point, but the causeway between Warren and Henderson streets was to be "cleared and maintained" by the owner of the ferry.[3] Among these sand hills, in 1769, Van Vorst established a race course. It was one mile in length, and upon it, for the first time, on the 9th of October, 1769, appeared the fleet-footed steeds of some of the solid New Yorkers of that day; such as DeLancey, Rutgers and Morris. But "Faddy" was too liberal to give up the course exclusively to aristocratic blood. Now and then the native stock of Bergen, Ahasimus and Communipaw met in honest competition, and the hammering of their heavy hoofs was heard among the hills.

When the ferry was established for public travel two periaugers were placed thereon for the transportation of passengers

2—In a survey of the West India Company's farm, made for Evan Drummond, Feb. 26, 1724, a map of the survey shows the causeway across the marsh between Henderson and Warren streets.

3—*Winfield's History of Hudson County*, 359.

and teams.[4] The landing place was called a "ferry stairs." Down these stairs passengers clambered as the condition of the tide required, while horses and wagons were lifted or pushed in. Abraham Mesier, (who owned the landing place on the New York side,) and Michael Cornelison, were its founders and managers. Then came Cornelison to Paulus Hoeck and erected a tavern just east of the old Hudson House, afterwards erected on lots 6 and 8 Grand street, between Greene and Hudson.[5] This tavern was the starting point of all the stages which left the Hoeck for Philadelphia and other points. It must have been well patronized, for passengers intending to take the stage in the morning were obliged to come over the river the night before. The perils of navagation across the raging Hudson would not permit the running of "periaugers" between sundown and sunrise. The manager of the ferry and "mine host" being the same worthy person, it is impossible to say how much the pence of the passengers had to do with the suspension of the ferry at sundown.

This tavern, the stables and outbuildings connected with it, were the only buildings on the Hoeck at the breaking out of the war. The outbuildings were in the rear of the tavern on the westerly side of the road. Between the tavern and the river the road turned towards Grand street, and then by a short turn, to the ferry stairs. Here was a circular plot or park, around which the stages turned on their way back to the road, after receiving or discharging passengers. This park, or its successor when the ferry slip was moved nearer York street and Paulus Hoeck became a settlement, was the seat of justice; and here petty

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4—These boats seem to have been converted into armed vessels for the protection of the post, shortly after Lee's surprise of Paulus Hoeck, as appears by the following order to Major Bruen:

"New York, Oct. 8, 1779.

"Major General Pattison judging it necessary to have two Armed Vessels for the further protection of the Post at Paulis Hook, and Captain Laud having recommended the two Pettiaugers which attend there should be fitted up for this purpose, * * you will give orders for their being furnished with Oars and Swivelstocks. Captain Laud will take the trouble of giving directions for their being properly fitted." *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.* 1875, *p.* 277.

5—*Vide* Mangin's Map of Powles Hook, made in 1804.

offenders, while yet there was no lawyer to save, found the lash, told off to the required number upon his bare back by the stalwart constable, a very disagreeable, but impartial and beneficient minister of justice.

These sand hills were an attractive place of resort in the early days of the New Netherlands, when they were occupied by tobacco planters.[6] In 1699 they were added by purchase to the already many acres of the Van Vorst family, and were thenceforth in part cultivated as farm land. But the newly erected ferry had made the Hoeck a starting point of travel to the south, and the war which soon followed was destined to give it a prominent and enduring place in the annals of the country.

As soon as it was discovered that the British under Lord Howe were about to abandon Boston with the supposed intention of making a descent upon New York, Lord Stirling, who was in the immediate command of that city and vicinity, following the suggestion of Washington, took measures to erect works for its protection. In such a proceeding, Paulus Hoeck was too important a point to be overlooked. Its situation directly opposite to Manhattan Island, and jutting far out into the river—in fact itself an island—suggested its fortification. Boats passing up the river would necessarily come within easy range of its guns. For the location and design of such works as would aid in the defence of the city, Lord Stirling personally examined Paulus Hoeck on the 22d of March, 1776, and proposed their immediate construction by the militia of the counties of Bergen, Essex and Middlesex. He promised to be over again in a few days and bring with him some assistant engineers to lay out the works.[7] Nothing, however, was done toward their construction, for, as late as the 21st of May, Washington wrote to General Putnam that if new works could be carried on without detriment to the old, (for want of tools,) he would have that intended for Paulus Hoeck set about immediately, as he conceived it to be of importance.[8] The work could not have

6—*Winfield's History of Hudson County*, 32.

7—*Duer's Life of Lord Stirling*, 157.

8—*American Archives*, 4th Series, Vol. VI., 534.

been delayed many days after this, for the fortifications were ready for use when the time came. As their design was to prevent the enemy's shipping from passing up the river, they consisted of three earth works thrown up along the front, one above and two below the ferry. The lower one was constructed so as to command Communipaw cove as well as the river. The central one of these works was mounted with guns, the number and calibre of which have not been ascertained, and was probably the one known, during the British occupancy, as the round redoubt.

On the 29th of June, 1776, the British entered the lower bay and shortly afterward took possession of Staten Island. General Mercer, who was now in command in New Jersey and had his flying-camp at Bergen, placed a guard of five hundred men on Bergen Neck to prevent the enemy's approach by that pass, and made arrangements for the proper disposition of the Pennsylvania militia as they arrived at Paulus Hoeck. But the British quietly lay upon the Island awaiting reinforcements. By the 12th of July their forces amounted to 30,000 men and the harbor was filled with their shipping. On the afternoon of that day they opened the game for the possession of New York. The Phœnix, carrying forty guns, under command of Captain Parker, and the Rose, carrying twenty guns, under command of Captain Wallace, with their decks protected by sand bags, and accompanied by three tenders, came sweeping up the river, having the advantage of both wind and tide.[9] Then for the first time the god of war thundered among the sand hills of Paulus Hoeck. The battery opened a lively fire upon the ships, which returned it with broadsides as they sailed harmlessly by. It does not appear that damage came to either side in this exchange of salutations.

As the militia were now pouring in for the protection of New York, General Mercer was kept busy in transferring them over to that city, and as Paulus Hoeck was in the line of passage, it grew in importance. He suggested to his superior the propriety

9—*Irving's Life of Washington*, II., 260.

of stationing a body of four hundred men, well accoutred, from the Delaware counties at this place, and four hundred of the Jersey men for the flying-camp at Bergen.[10] On the 27th of August he received orders to march with his whole army to the Hoeck. His force at the time numbered 8,300 men.[11] The battle of Long Island was being fought when he ordered the concentration. On the night of the 29th, he had at Bergen, ready to pass to New York, between three and four thousand of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey militia, but, on learning of the retreat from Long Island, retained them on this side of the river, and strengthened the posts at Paulus Hoeck and Bergen Neck to the complement of twenty-five hundred men.[12]

The British took possession of New York on the 15th of September. On the morning of that day three ships of war, the Roebuck and Phœnix each of forty guns, and the Tartar of twenty guns stood up the Hudson, "causing a most tremendous firing."[13] The raw militia on Paulus Hoeck were little prepared for the peltings of such a pitiless storm. It was said by those who desired to make the troops believe that they had acted in a most becoming manner, that the vessels "were roughly treated by the American battery at Paulus Hoeck."[14] But the old soldier, who had learned his lesson of war on the field of Culloden, took a different view of the deeds of these doughty heroes. He accused them of having "behaved in a scandalous manner, running off from their posts on the first cannonade from the ships of the enemy."[15] In consequence of such conduct he was obliged to send a detachment of the men enlisted for the flying-camp to this post. During the firing two shots from the ships struck the tavern, then occupied by Verdine Elsworth. What more urgent invitation to quit the premises could have been required by those who were not over fastidious in the ethics of practical warfare? I cannot doubt that these raw troops thought it greatly to their

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10—*American Archives, 5th Series, Vol. I.*, 964.
11—*Ibid.*, 1193.
12—*Ibid., Vol. II.*, 158.
13—*Ibid., Vol. I.*, 1193.
14—*Freeman's Journal*, October 5th, 1776.
15—*American Archives, 5th Series, Vol. II.*, 367. These men were from Delaware.

credit, that they stood not upon the order of their going, but went at once. Certainly they were justified in their sudden retirement by the metrical philosophy :

> " He who fights and runs away
> May live to fight another day ;
> But he who is in battle slain
> Can never rise and fight again."

It was manifest, after the occupancy of New York by the British, that Paulus Hoeck had lost its importance to the Americans. General Mercer made preparation for abandoning the post, being convinced that the enemy were determined to attack it by a stronger force than he could oppose. He removed all the stores and useful cannon, so that nothing could fall into the enemy's hands but the guns that had been rendered unfit for further service.[16] He kept at the post, however, for purposes of observation, a small guard, who had orders to evacuate the place at the first approach of the enemy.[17] On the afternoon of the 23d of September, the British came up and began a cannonade on the Hoeck, and after cannonading " for half an hour or a little more," they landed a party from the ships. This accomplished, they sent over from New York twenty boats and took possession of the abandoned post.

At this time the Americans were posted at the town of Bergen, with an advanced party in possession of Prior's Mill, then situate on Mill Creek, at the Point of Rocks. This position they held until the 5th of October, when Washington found it necessary to collect his forces preparatory to his retreat to the Delaware. Then Bergen was abandoned to the enemy. They stationed a considerable body of troops at Paulus Hoeck and strengthened the defences. They afterwards occupied the works on Bergen Neck, which they named Fort De Lancey, in honor of Oliver De Lancey, of Westchester.[18] These two posts

16—*American Archives, 5th Series, Vol. II.*, 523.

17—*Ibid.*, 494.

18—*Winfield's History of Hudson County*, 147.

were garrisoned principally by tories, or "refugees," as they called themselves. They were active and unscrupulous in the cause of the King. Their zeal, however, exhibited itself more in plundering and murdering their old neighbors than in honorable warfare. Yet, though they were in possession of these posts and generally of the surrounding country, their possession was not one of undisturbed repose. The "rebels," though cast down, were neither subdued nor discouraged. In small but intrepid bands they hovered around the outposts of the enemy, swooping down upon now a tory and then a red-coat. In fact, from 1776 to 1780 the territory between the Liberty Pole[19] and the town of Bergen was a debatable land. It was overrun, and its inhabitants, with judicial impartiality, harried by scouting parties from both sides. A few references to the exploits of these parties, as described by either side, will show that, to the inhabitants, it must have been a matter of indifference as into whose hands they fell. To them it was a matter of some difficulty to distinguish friend from foe, so far as present loss of personal possessions went, and from each it would not have been inappropriate to pray the good Lord for deliverance.

"The rebels came down to Secaucus last Wednesday, and carried away all the grain, horses, cows and sheep they could get together, which they were obliged to swim over the Hackensack for want of boats."[20]

"A party of about forty rebels came down to Colonel Bayard's Mills last Friday, moving near Hoebuck Ferry, and carried off some cattle, but being pursued by a few of the 57th Regiment, now stationed at Powles Hook, took to their heels and made off."[21]

"The rebels were as low down in Bergen last Friday night as Mr. Van Ripen's, the blacksmith, and carried off from thence some horses."[22]

19—The pole stood a few hundred feet west of the depot at Englewood, New Jersey.

20—*New York Mercury*, April 7, 1777.

21—*Ibid.*, June 30, 1777.

22—*Ibid.*, November 24, 1777.

"On Sunday, March 22d, a party of rebels came as near Powles Hook as Prior's Mill and attempted to carry off some cattle. They are under command of one Johnson and act on their own hook."[23]

"On Sunday night, May 10th, a small party of rebels were as far down as Prior's Mill, and carried off two negro men, who were coming to market with eggs and butter."[24]

These numerous and petty depredations of the rebels were casting a shade over their enterprizing foes. So in September, 1777, Sir Henry Clinton, acting "on his own hook," made a more pretentious steal from the inhabitants. He came over in four columns, having New Bridge for the point of rendezvous. The result of this steal was 400 cattle, 400 sheep and a few horses.[25]

Now again we have a little offset on the other side, by way of impartially balancing accounts with the inhabitants:

"A party of rebel light horse came down as far as Bergen Point last Tuesday night and returned next morning toward Hackensack. They visited Hoebuck on their way and carried off a great number of cattle from the inhabitants."[26]

We are now privileged to hear again from the other side:

"Last Sunday night a party of about thirty men belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Van Buskirk's corps of tories and embodied refugees * * went out as far as Closter on a horse stealing and thieving expedition."[27]

Change the picture once more:

"At the late irruption of the rebel light horse (about sixty) to Bergen, on Sunday, the 13th inst., they found the inhabitants going to the church; some they insulted, others they robbed, and condescended to such pitiful exploits as changing hats and cloathes, taking the buckles from their shoes, and in one instance

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23—*New York Mercury*, March 30, 1777.

24—*Ibid.*, May 18, 1778.

25—*Remembrancer, V.*, 420.

26—*New York Mercury*, August 3, 1778.

27—*New Jersey Gazette*, April 28, 1779.

of stripping off a man's breeches and leaving an old pair of trowsers to cover his nakedness."[28]

But the efforts of these predatory bands were not confined exclusively to property. They and their friends were respectively liable to capture, and now and then cruelty and murder followed. The headquarters of the British and their general starting point in all these excursions was Paulus Hoeck. Among the other troops here stationed was a body of tories at whose head was Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Van Buskirk, of Saddle River.[29] He had formerly been friendly to the American cause, but when New York was captured he made his peace with the King. With the zeal of a new convert, or repentant backslider, he sought to atone for past sins by sustaining those whom he formerly despised, and seeking the ruin of his former associates. Being well acquainted with the people and this portion of the State, by night and by day he and his tory followers prowled over the country as far north as Paramus. If he failed to capture a patriot, his ardent soul was satisfied with a few cattle. If he could not capture or disperse a rebel camp, his patriotic impulses to serve his King found consolation in a hen-roost.

I have said that after the British captured Paulus Hoeck, they strengthened the works. As the Americans designed them, they were only to prevent the passage of the enemy's fleet. But its new occupants, intending to make this an important and permanent post, and to hold it, both as a defence to New York and a gate way into New Jersey, it was necessary to make the works more elaborate and thus render the place impregnable. The position was one of immense natural strength. It was bounded on the north by the cove of Ahasimus, on the east by Hudson's river, on the south by the cove of Communipaw, and on the west by a salt marsh several hundred feet in width, over which the tide ebbed and flowed.[30] So low was this marsh that at ordi-

28—*Rivington's Gazette*, August 26, 1780.

29—Van Buskirk was with Arnold in his expedition to New London, and the traitor, in his official account of his deeds there, speaks of the volunteers, and of the exertions of Colonel Van Buskirk. He settled in Nova Scotia at the close of the war, and in 1784 was Mayor of Shelburne. He received half pay. He died in that Province. *Sabine's Loyalists of the American Revolution, Vol. II., p.* 376.

nary flood tide, boats could pass over it from cove to cove.[30] To overcome the difficulty of crossing this marsh for foot, an elevated walk was constructed east of and parallel to the road, and known as "Howe's Bridge." Winding through this marsh from the southeasterly corner of Morris and Van Vorst streets to the easterly side of Warren street, and then westerly through York street to a point near Van Vorst street; then northerly until it crossed Newark avenue, was a tide creek. This creek had been enlarged, and a ditch cut across an elbow of the creek from York street to the centre of the block between Grand and Sussex, one hundred and twenty-five feet west of Warren. The creek and ditch were about twenty feet in width and of sufficient depth for the passage of ordinary oyster boats. In addition to this the bottom was oozy and of difficult passage even at low water. Jutting out from the upland into the cove of Ahasimus was a peninsula, afterwards known as North Point, then in part salt marsh and in part rocky, but all covered by the flood tides. To render the place yet more difficult of access, the British cut a ditch about twenty feet in width through the marsh from a point on the river fifty feet north of Mercer and fifty feet west of Greene street to the main ditch north of Warren street.[31] Over the ditch on the line of Newark avenue was a draw-bridge, and on the easterly side of the marsh in the line of the abatis was a strong barred gate.[32] This was the only entrance to the Hoeck by land. Along the edge of the upland was a line of abatis of great strength, extending from Communipaw cove around the westerly and northerly side of the upland to the river.[33] Within and along

30—Ex-Sheriff Jaquins, yet living, recently informed the writer that he has frequently rowed his boat up to the lot on which Trinity M. E. Church now stands in York street, between Washington and Warren streets.

31—*Vide Appendix, XVI.* "Paulus Hook is by nature almost an island, and the British had made it quite so, by cutting a ditch through the marsh, into which the tide flowed and rendered it impassable, except at low water." *Dunlap's History of New York, II.*, 163.

32—*Marshall's Life of Washington, IV.*, 136.

33—*Pennsylvania Packet*, August 28, 1779. "Interior of this runs a line of abatis of great strength which extends to the extreme verges of the island." Irving, *Life of Washington, III.*, 513, says: "A creek fordable only in two places rendered the Hook difficult of access. Within this a deep trench had been cut across the isth-

this abatis were three block-houses—one near Communipaw cove, one a little west of the road, the other east of the road, and all on the edge of the upland. These were designated by the British as the left-hand, centre and right-hand block-houses, numbering northerly.[34] Along Communipaw cove was a chain of breast-works which covered every portion of that shore. Extending from the southerly to the northerly side of Grand street, about one hundred feet west of Greene street, was an oblong work or fort mounting three 12-pounders and one 18-pounder, and which (except its gateway) was considered impregnable.[35] Within this fort was the magazine. To the southwest of this work, on the line of Sussex street, about one hundred feet east of Washington street, was a hill about thirty feet above the present grade, on which was a round redoubt surrounded by an abatis.[36] On the westerly edge of the lot belonging to St. Matthew's Church, in the middle of the block between Sussex and Grand streets, was the Indian Spring. On the westerly line of

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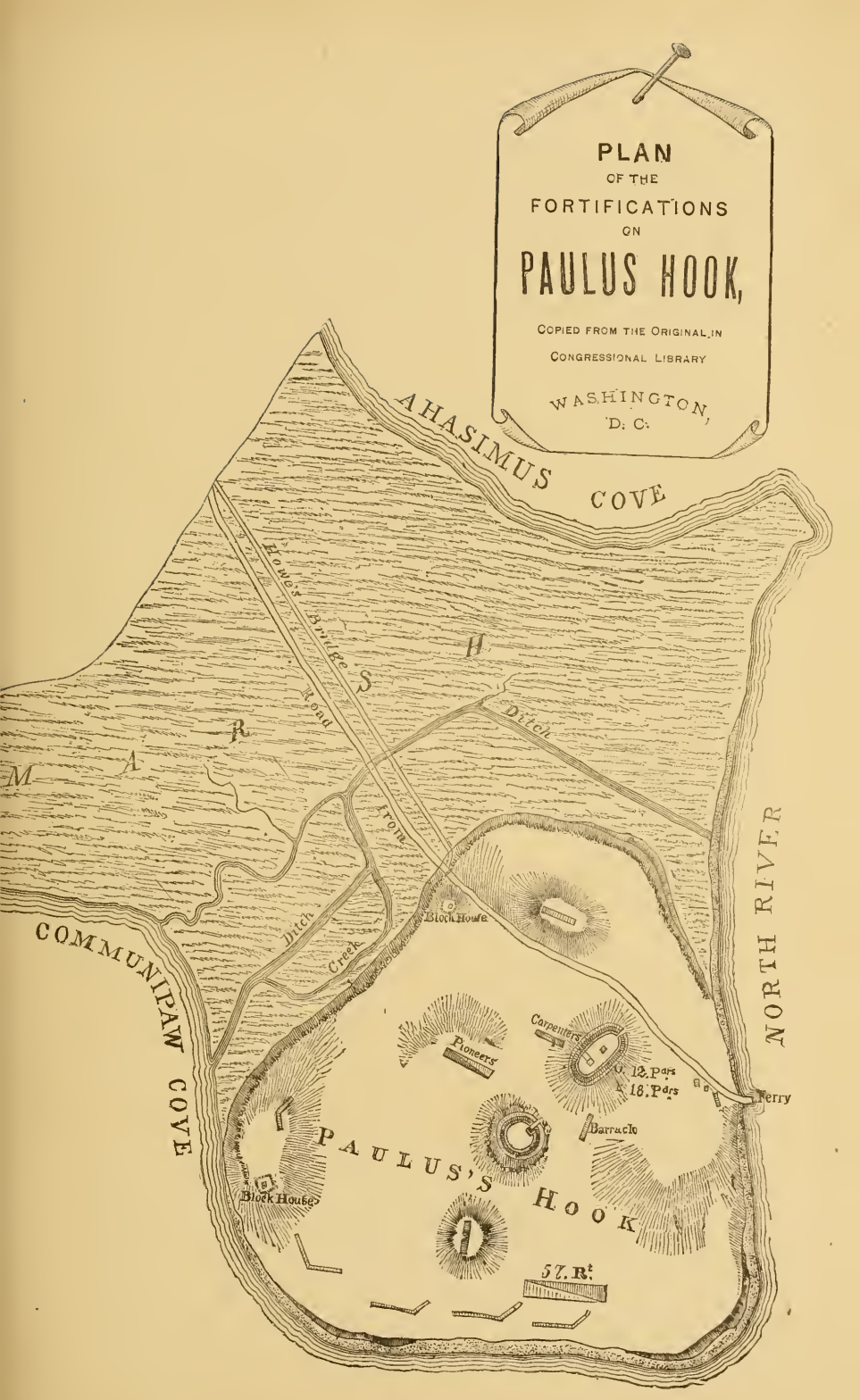
mus, traversed by a draw-bridge with a barred gate; and still within this was a double row of abatis extending into the water." Dawson, *Battles of the United States by Land and Sea, I.*, 543, says: "On the margin of the marsh which separated the Hook from the mainland was a deep creek fordable only in two places; a short distance inside of this creek a deep ditch had been dug from the river to the bay * * * about thirty paces within this ditch had been placed a heavy abatis, which extended around the eastern front of the Hook, both on the river and the bay." Marshall, *Life of Washington, IV.*, 136, says: "Lee past *first* the creek and *then* the ditch." If from this is to be understood that between the creek and the upland a ditch had been dug, there is room to doubt the correctness of the statement. The northerly end of the creek which extended beyond Newark avenue at that point was very small. *Vide Field Map* in *Winfield's Land Titles*. When the causeway (now Newark avenue) was fitted for public travel in 1764 the crossing of the creek I doubt not was filled in and the creek connected with Ahasimus cove by the ditch nearer Warren street. There is no pretence that there was a draw-bridge at the creek. If no draw-bridge, it was either spanned by a permanent bridge or filled in. In either case where was the necessity of fording the creek? As to the ditch on the north side of the Hoeck, there never was a creek in that neighborhood.

34—The right hand block-house was also known as "No. 6," which seems to indicate that the fortifications were numbered. There is a tradition that the logs of these block-houses were used in corduroying the causeway across the marsh.

35—*Appendix, XVI.*

36—Lee says, in his report, "After most of the troops had retired from the works, and were passed and passing the canal, a fire of musketry commenced from a few stragglers who had collected in an old work on the right of the main fort." There can be no doubt but this firing came from Major Sutherland and the


PLAN
OF THE
FORTIFICATIONS
ON
PAULUS HOOK,
COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL IN
CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY
WASHINGTON,
D. C.
AHASIMUS COVE
Bowles Bridge
Road
Ditch
Ditch
Creek
Block House
COMMUNIPAW COVE
NORTH RIVER
Pioneers
Carpenters
12. Pdrs
18. Pdrs
Ferry
Barracks
PAULUS HOOK
Block House
57. Rt.

Washington street, between Sussex and a point a little south of Morris street, was the burying ground.

I have now described the situation of Paulus Hoeck, and as far as I am able, the works for its defence, at the time of Major Lee's assault. From this description it will be seen that the position should have been impregnable. Naturally difficult of access except by water, it had been fortified by the appliances of labor and skill until it would seem that nothing more was needed than ordinary care and watchfulness. But this very strength of the post proved its ruin, by inducing a negligence of which the watchful Americans were swift to take advantage.

What troops garrisoned the post in August, 1779? The prisoners taken by the Americans, as we shall presently see, were credited to the 64th Regiment, the Garrison Regiment, Van Buskirk's Regiment and the Artillery. As to the 64th, but one man belonging to that regiment was taken. Judging

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Hessians. The round redoubt then must be the *old work* referred to by Lee. If it was an *old work*, it must have been the one constructed by the Americans in 1776, in which was placed the artillery which they removed or rendered unfit for service before evacuating the post.

Mr. Lossing, *Field Book of the Revolution, II.*, 622, says the circular redoubt mounted six heavy guns. Mr. Dawson, in *Battles of the Revolution*, &c., and myself in *History of Hudson County*, adopted this statement. In the absence of proof to support it I now present the following reasons why I hesitate to readopt it:

1—The two works were so close together that artillery in both would have been unnecessary and useless

2—Not a piece of artillery was fired that night. Had this round redoubt mounted six guns as described, it is almost certain they would have been fired, for two reasons: *a*, to drive off the assailants; *b*, to give the signal agreed upon between Gen. Pattison and Major Sutherland.

Again, the artillerymen were captured in the fort. This was their proper place. If both works mounted artillery, it is reasonable to assume that there were artillerymen in both places. Lieut. Cockburne, the artillery officer on duty at the Hoeck, on receiving the alarm, ran to the fort where his men were and found Lee's force in possession. Why did he not then run to the circular redoubt, where, if artillery was placed, he had men and means of defence? The Map of Paulus Hoeck herein inserted is a *fac simile* of one now in the Congressional Library at Washington. It is without date and there is no evidence how it got into that Library. But from the fact that the 57th Regiment is marked thereon as stationed at the Hoeck, I conclude that the map was made in 1777. The right hand block-house is not shown on the plan, and this is another proof that it was made before 1779. This map shows artillery in the oblong fort only. *Enumeratio unius est exclusio alterius.* This maxim would seem to be conclusive that there was no artillery in the round redoubt but for the fact that it might have been placed therein after the map was made, if, as I believe, it was made prior to 1779. But the fact that no artillery was fired from that redoubt seems to be sufficient to warrant the assertion that there was none in it.

from this and other evidence, we may safely conclude that the 64th was not stationed here at the time. The Garrison Regiment spoken of was the Invalid Battalion. Van Buskirk's Regiment was the 3d Battalion of Skinner's Provincial Brigade, or in plain words, a lot of New Jersey tories.[37] There was also a detachment of artillery under Lieutenant Cockburne.[38] Major William Sutherland, of the Invalid Battalion, was in command of the post.

On the 18th of August Major Sutherland determined to send out that night a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Van Buskirk to capture or disperse a body of one hundred "rebels" near the English Neighborhood.[39] As the detaching a sufficient body of troops for that purpose would dangerously weaken the garrison, he applied to General Pattison for a captain and forty men as a reinforcement for that night. General Pattison granted the application, and sent the number from Knyphausen's Hessian Regiment, with Captain Von Schallern.[40] Thus made up, the total strength of the garrison, after Lieutenant-Colonel Van Buskirk marched out with one hundred and thirty men, was about two hundred. This change in the forces at the Hoeck was entirely unknown to the Americans, and Major Lee afterwards lamented, as among the many unfortunate circumstances of that night, the absence of Van Buskirk and the greater part of his regiment. Well trained and vigilant Hessians had taken the place of the negligent tories. This rendered the approach more precarious, and at the same time diminished the object of the enterprise by a reduction of the number of the garrison.[41] To provide for assistance in case of

37—Sabine, *Loyalists of the American Revolution, II.*, 306, says that only three battalions were raised by Skinner, numbering a total of 1,101 men. Skinner had the privilege of naming his own officers. Van Buskirk's battalion is sometimes spoken of as the Fourth.

38—*Vide Appendix, XI.*

39—*Vide Appendix, X.*

40—*Vide Appendix, XXX.*

41—*Vide Lee's Report.* The British pretended to believe that Lee seized the occasion of Van Buskirk's absence. "The absence from the Hook of Van Buskirk was communicated to Lee and he resolved to avail himself of the opportunity." *Stedman's History of the American Revolution, II.*, 153. *Vide Appendix, XV.*

possible attack at any time, a mode of signal had, a short time before, been agreed upon between General Pattison and Major Sutherland, which would, without delay, bring from New York the needed succor. The signal agreed upon was the firing of two pieces of artillery and hanging out three lights. We will presently see how the best laid plans of British officers as well as of mice "gang aft aglee."

Shortly after the capture of Stony Point, plans began to take shape for the surprise of Paulus Hoeck. In Lee's Legion, as captain of the Fourth company of Foot, was the discreet, active and untiring Allen M'Lane, of Delaware.[42] It seems to have been the fortune of this vigilant officer—perhaps misfortune, for in this position he made himself so useful that his superiors could not afford to assign him to other duty when this was to be done—to be assigned to observation of the enemy and scouting over the territory between the two armies. While the contending forces lay at Philadelphia and Valley Forge, at New York and the Highlands, and in Virginia, he was especially useful. Nothing escaped his sleepless eye, nor could he be deceived by appearances. He was in command of a party of observation from 1777 to 1781, under the direction of Washington, except from July, 1779, to February, 1781, when he was attached to Lee's Legion, in command of a company of infantry. It was to him that Washington owed much of his information as to the condition of the enemy's works at Stony Point, and which led to the success of that brilliant assault. It was also through him that Major Lee obtained information of the negligence of its garrison which suggested the attack on Paulus Hoeck. True, his name does not stand above the ordinary level in the bulletin announcing its successful assault.[43] The

42—*Congress, Tuesday, July* 13, 1779. "*Resolved*, That Captain M'Lane's company, now attached to the Delaware regiment, and the dismounted dragoons belonging to Major Lee's partizan corps, be formed into a fourth troop and added to the corps; this troop to be commanded by Captain M'Lane, and to serve on foot." * *

43—He seems to have been dissatisfied with this want of especial mention. In his Mss., now in possession of the *N. Y. Historical Society*, he says: "M'Lane also discovered the situation of Powles Hook in August * * which led to the surprise of the post; and Major Lee *was the only officer mentioned of the Legion in Lee's report.*"

world does not yet know the full extent of his connection with that *coup de main*, for "it seldom happens that the reapers of the harvest concern themselves about those who sow the seed."[44] But as long as Stony Point and Paulus Hoeck shall stand associated with the "most daring and insolent assaults that are to be found in the records of chivalry," the name of Allen M'Lane cannot be forgotten.

When the idea of assaulting this post was first conceived I do not know, but it seems to have assumed shape in the latter part of July.[45] From that time until the eventful night the work to insure the enterprise went quietly and cautiously forward. The first care of Major Lee was to be informed of the condition of the roads leading from New Bridge to Bergen, and the passes from the river to the top of the mountain, through which an enemy might approach his line of march. As to the roads: One extended from the New Bridge by way of the Liberty Pole, English Neighborhood and Three Pigeons to Bergen. This was the only well-established road. From this road at what is now Leeonia a road extended eastward to Fort Lee. From the Hackensack turnpike at Union Hill up to Bull's Ferry was a rough mountain road. This was on the east brow of the mountain, but ran down the hill just below the ferry, and thence along the river to Fort Lee. There was a rude continuation of this road also on top of the mountain to the road from Fort Lee to the main road. There was also a road which bore to the left from a point just above the Bull's Ferry pass across the mountain to the English Neighborhood. There was also a rough wood road made by the Bergen farmers, over which they hauled their fuel in the winter, on the west-

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44—Richard Peters to Capt. M'Lane, May 7, 1816. *M'Lane Mss.*

45— MAJOR LEE TO CAPT. M'LANE:

"CAMP HAVERSTRAW, July 30, 1779.

"SIR: You will move your troop to the vicinity of Bergen Town. The object you are to have in view is the interruption of the correspondence and Trade now subsisting between the Enemy and the disaffected of the County. You are to communicate with Captain Peyton daily. You are to keep with you two expresses from the militia who well know the country, necessary guides to be provided. Conduct yourself with perfect caution, or you meet with sure loss and disgrace. Wishing you success, I am, &c." *M'Lane Mss.*

erly brow of the mountain, and generally along the line of the present Dallytown road. This probably extended but a short distance, dying out in the woods south of the way or path leading from the ferry to the English Neighborhood. In his report Lee designates this as the "central route."

There were three passes between Fort Lee and Paulus Hoeck through which an enemy could pass from the river to the top of the mountain, and thence by a short march from one to three miles through the woods to the road leading from Bergen to the Liberty Pole. The first one going north was the ravine of the Awilhaken, the second one was the ravine which lies between Guttenberg and Block-house Point, and the third one was the break or depression in the mountain at Bull's Ferry. Through these passes a retreat along the Bergen road could be easily intercepted.

The plans and preparations for the surprise of Paulus Hoeck seem to have been left in a great measure to Major Lee. Before these plans were submitted to Washington, Major Lee entered upon practical preparation to carry them out. For this purpose he issued the following orders to Captain M'Lane:

"Dr. Sir—It is his Excellency's command that you cause the Roads leading from Fort Lee to Bull's Ferry and the intermediate passes from the shore to be obstructed by the falling of trees, (the four months men will be ordered for this service). The Mountain Road from near Fort Lee through the mountains to the Old Bridge near Hobuck to be reconnoitred, and reported whether convenient for the march of Horse and Foot. The distance to be also known. The Marsh at Van Horn's Mills to be examined, the direct route from the New Bridge to the mills to be used and the distance to be ascertained."

The report upon this order is as follows: "Executed the within orders, the 8th and 9th of August, 1779. Find the passes leading through the Mountains from Fort Lee to Bergen to be difficult for foot and impassable for horse; the distance abont nine miles to the Hobuck bridge. The road by way of Van Horn's Mills, likewise difficult for foot and impassable for horse;

the marsh near the Mill being miry. The distance through the fields, three miles."[46]

Captain M'Lane was the person on whom Major Lee seemed to rely in preparing for the grand assault which was soon to be made on Paulus Hoeck. He left Haverstraw in the latter part of July and moved toward "Bargain Woods"[47] to enter upon his work. From this time until the morning when he took part in the capture of the post, he was, by night and by day, scouting over the territory between Hackensack and Prior's Mill. On the morning of the 18th he received from Major Lee the following instructions: "Take down fifteen good Men including the Riflemen, to proceed by the most secret Route to the Vicinity of Bergen, get a private interview with Van Riper, or—(the former's the man,) engage him to go into the Hook any time after Dinner and return in the Evening, meeting Captain McLane at the place to be fixed on. Van Riper to enquire the News from New York, if the fleet is come, etc., etc. Captain McLane to leave Mr. Neil with the Riflemen, either posting them himself, or giving such Directions as they can with secresy throw 'emselves in or close to the communication leading from Bergen to Prior's Mills after Dark, and there act as Mr. Neil has been particularly informed.

"When Van Riper returns, Captain McLane will convey him to the place in the Woods where Major Lee, Major Burnett and all hands sat down on our Return from Reconnoitre. There Major Lee will be found and will expect to see Captain McL., and the remainder of the men, who are on no account to challenge on the approach of any Person or Persons.

"The greatest Secresy to be observed, a seeming indifference to be put on.

"Mr. Neil and Party will not take post till after Dark. If Captain McL., meets with the guides, etc., he will send 'em back to meet Major Lee.

46—*M'Lane Mss., vide Appendix, XXXII.*

47—The "Bergen Woods" lay on the mountain adjoining the North river, and extended from the Hackensack road, at Union Hill, on the south, to Bull's Ferry. These woods were so called, because nearly all this part of the common land was allotted to the people owning land around Bergen.

"No other necessary hints occur to me. Captain McL., will easily perceive the Degree of Secresy and address to be made use of on the occasion.

"Mr. Neil's party never to challenge on any account."[48]

The position of Cornet Neil was at Prior's Mill, and his duty there was to "lay the bridge" over Mill creek and communicate with the boats at Douw's Ferry.

On this night Captain M'Lane lay in the woods near Three Pigeons, waiting for the arrival of Major Lee to conduct him to Paulus Hoeck.

While the work of preparation was going on, Major Lee had conferences with the commander-in-chief, and on the 9th of August submitted his plan, both of attack and retreat. It was well concerted, but did not entirely satisfy Washington. What this plan was does not appear; but from the fact that on that very day Lee's men were throwing obstructions in the roads and passes between Fort Lee and Weehawken, it is probable that it embraced the route which he was afterwards forced to take on his retreat. On looking over this plan Washington deemed "the attempt too hazardous and not warranted by the magnitude of the object." In a letter to Major Lee, written on the 10th of August, Washington suspended the attempt unless it could be made in a manner less hazardous than that shown on Lee's plan. The British were encamped in full force on the opposite bank of the Hudson, and by throwing troops across the river and penetrating the mountains through the passes already described, could strike a damaging blow, if not entirely cut off a retreat on the Bergen road. Washington, therefore, suggested an approach and retreat by water, a collection of boats at Elizabethtown as if for an attack upon Staten Island, and then at night to move up Newark bay and land at a point within two miles of the post. He desired Major Lee to turn his "thoughts this way."[49] It is possible that this suggestion first opened to Lee a retreat by way of Douw's Ferry,[50] Schuy-

48—*M'Lane Mss.*

49—*Vide Appendix, II.*

50—Douw's Ferry was on the Hackensack river a little above the bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad. From this ferry Schuyler's road led to Belleville.

ler's road, Polly Fly and Hackensack. This route would place, at the commencement of the retreat, an impassable river between himself and his pursuers. To make this way feasible, Captain Peyton[51] was detached to provide boats and have them at the ferry on the Hackensack in time to carry over the retreating forces and their prisoners. He brought them from Pluckemin to Newark on the preceding evening and during the night they were taken to the appointed place. It was not the object of the expedition to fight a battle or hold the post after it was taken, but to strike a sudden blow, capture the garrison and immediately retreat, without losing time to remove or destroy property, or even to collect those who might skulk and hide.[52]

Thus the way is prepared for the approach of the attacking force. Let us now go to the headquarters of Major Lee, and join him in his approach to Paulus Hoeck. He was stationed about two miles from the Paramus church on the road leading to Kakiat.[53] From this point he took up his line of march, on Wednesday, the 18th of August, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, *en route* for the New Bridge, with two companies of Maryland troops under Captain Levin Handy. At this place he was joined by three hundred Virginians under Major Clark[54] and Captain M'Lane's dismounted dragoons,[55] numbering in all

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51—This officer was killed in a duel with Adjutant Overton, of Moylan's Dragoons, at English Neighborhood, August 26, 1780. *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1875, 466.

52—*Vide Appendix, XX.*

53—The following letter, written somewhat blindly, but without doubt fully understood by Capt. M'Lane, shows where his headquarters were:

MAJOR LEE TO CAPTAIN M'LANE.

"August 18, 1779.

"I thank you for the Intelligence conveyed in your two letters. I wish you to continue using your endeavors to penetrate into the designs of the enemy. Know positively whether any troops have arrived or will arrive. Know also concerning the French Fleet. Let me hear from you when necessary. Direct your letters to Paramus, two miles on the Road from the Church to Kakiat Meeting House. Do not harass your men. I have in agitation to mount a Corporal and six of your troop to act always with you, in the mean time impress expresses.

"A foraging party from Lord Stirling will be down this day or to-morrow. Lend every aid in your power by taking care of the road leading to Fort Lee." *M'Lane Mss.*

54—*Vide Appendix, XXVIII.*

55—*Vide Appendix, XII.*

between four and five hundred men.[56] Here he made known to his forces the order of attack and disposition of march, in which was the following address :

" Major Lee is so assured of the gallantry of the officers and men under his command, that he feels exhortation useless ; he therefore only requires the most profound secrecy. He pronounces death as the immediate fate of any soldier who may violate in the slightest degree the silence he has ordered to be observed. He recommends to his officers to add to the vigor of their attacks the advantage of surprise ; therefore to continue occult till the moment of action. Success is not at the will of mortals ; all they can do is to deserve it. Be this our determination and this our conduct, and we shall have cause to triumph, even in adversity. Watchword, *Be firm.*"[57]

From the New Bridge he took up his line of march at five o'clock in the afternoon, with Captain Handy's command in the advance.[58] For the purpose of diverting suspicion, a number of wagons joined the expedition to give it the appearance of a foraging party.[59] Patrols of horse were detached to watch communications with the North river, and parties of infantry stationed at different roads. What portion of his force was put upon this service is not known and perhaps is not ascertainable. He followed the lower road through the English Neighborhood to a point not known, when he filed into the mountains. But as he followed the Bergen road lower than he intended, and as it was but a " short march " from that point to Paulus Hoeck, and as Captain M'Lane then lay in the woods near Three Pigeons waiting for the arrival of Major Lee, it is probable that he entered the Bergen woods but a short distance to the north of New Durham. The object of this act was manifestly to avoid discovery. Through the " timidity or treachery " of the principal guide his troops became entangled in the " deep

56—*Vide Appendix, VI.*

57—*Lee's Memoirs (Edition of* 1870), 23.

58—*Vide Appendix, XII.*

59—*Vide Appendix, XVI.*

mountainous woods," and three precious hours were wasted before they regained their route. Yet possibly these hours, so important to the expedition, were fortunate hours to Lee; for Lieutenant-Colonel Van Buskirk, with one hundred and thirty men, had left the Hoeck about nine o'clock that night on a raid to the English Neighborhood, and must have passed up the Bergen road while Major Lee was floundering in the swamps lying between Guttenberg and Union Hill. At this time his force became separated, so that only one hundred and fifty men reached Paulus Hoeck. There is reason to believe there was more design than accident in this separation, so far as some of his men were concerned. Jealousy led nearly one-half of the Virginians to desert him, and those who remained with the expedition were not the most vigorous to second the endeavors of their commanding officer.[60]

When the troops became disentangled and had regained their route, it is probable that they came down the hill by the road leading to the Weehawken Ferry, and then by the way of Hoboken and the upland of Ahasimus, passing by file over the narrow causeways and wading the creeks through the marshes.[61]

"The usual time for such exploits," as Washington observed when planning the attack on Stony Point, "is a little before

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60—*Vide Appendix, XVIII.*

61—I have been not a little perplexed as to the route taken by Lee on his approach. No definite information on the subject has been found, but from the following facts I conclude that he approached by way of Hoboken:

1—Captain Handy, *Vide Appendix, XII.*, says: "We had a morass to pass of upwards two miles, the greatest part of which we were obliged to pass by files, and several canals to ford up to our breast in water." No other route would answer these conditions. The one I have indicated answers them fully. There was the marsh north of the upland of Hoboken, and the marsh between Hoboken and Ahasimus, both crossed by a narrow and ill-constructed wagon way, and permeated by small tide streams.

2—When Lee moved to the attack, he despatched a messenger to Cornet Neil at Prior's Mill, probably directing him to communicate with Captain Peyton and inform him of the hour of attack. The sending a messenger seems to imply that Lee had not been at Prior's Mill, and certainly had not seen Cornet Neil. He had apprehensions about the boats, owing to the lateness of the hour. It was natural and prudent that he should send word to Neil and Peyton of the change in the hour of attack. Why should Lee have sent the messenger if he had just left Neil at the Mill? That officer would have known of the delay in the attack and could have received orders in person.

day, for which reason a vigilant officer is then more on the watch. I therefore recommend a midnight hour."[62] This recommendation was incorporated in Lee's plan of attack. The time designated for the assault was at half-past twelve o'clock. In addition to a negligent watch, this hour would have given the attacking force the advantage of ebb tide in crossing the ditch, more time for the destruction of the works, and opportunity to retreat before daylight.

The design was to attack the post at three different points,[63] but on reaching the place where he was to divide his force for that purpose, which I take to be the upland of Ahasimus near the northerly end of the causeway, Major Lee found this plan impracticable, "both from the near approach of day and the rising of the tide." Before reaching this point, Lieutenant Rudolph had been detached to reconnoitre, and fathom the passages of the ditch at the three several places where the separate columns should pass. But it was now after three o'clock, the tide was approaching half flood when the ditch would be impassable. Without a moment's delay Major Lee ordered the troops to advance in the position they then were, without regard to the punctilios of honor or rank, and despatched a messenger to Cornet Neil at Prior's Mill to inform him of the delay in the attack, and to direct him to communicate with Captain Peyton. Just at this time, Lieutenant Rudolph returned and reported that all was silence within the works; that he had fathomed the canal and found the passage on the central route still admissible. As they were entering the marsh, between Henderson and Warren streets, Major Clark informed Major Lee of the defection of the Virginians. This must have been a severe blow to him, but at such a supreme moment nothing could daunt this intrepid leader. True it seriously diminished the number of his attacking force, and deprived him of the aid of several officers of distinguished merit. He was, however, equal to the occasion in spite of the defection, "and every other dumb sign" which indicated

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62—*Irving's Life of Washington, III.*, 503.

63—*Vide Appendix, XVI.*

lack of hearty co-operation, and pushed on to the attack.[64] He had resolved to capture the post or leave his dead body within the enemy's lines. The information brought by Lieutenant Rudolph was passed from front to rear and the troops moved forward with resolution, order and coolness. They marched in three solid columns, "with bayonets, pans open, cocks fallen," in the most profound silence. The right column, under Major Clark, and the centre column, under Captain Forsyth, were preceded by the forlorn hopes led by Lieutenant McAllister, of the Marylanders, and Lieutenant Rudolph, of the Legion Dragoons, to assault the works on either flank. The left column, under Captain Handy, was to move against the front, and to act as a reserve should one be found necessary. So silently did they advance and so unsuspecting was the garrison of any attack, that they were either not discovered, or were thought to be Van Buskirk's force returning, until the forlorn hopes plunged into the ditch.[65] Instantly the enemy opened a musketry fire from the block-houses, but the Americans pressed forward and broke through all opposition. The forlorn under McAllister, supported by the right column, immediately on passing the abatis filed to the right and captured the fort before a piece of artillery could be fired and "re-echoed the watchword."[66] This gallant Lieutenant was fortunate enough to capture the British flag.[67] The centre column, with Lieutenant Armstrong leading the advance, filed to the left and captured the right-hand block-house and the officers and men stationed there. The left column moved forward in support of the whole.

Within the fortifications this audacious and unexpected assault caused the utmost consternation. A soldier rushed to the hut where Lieutenant Cockburne was sleeping, within thirty yards

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64—*Vide Appendix, XVIII.*

65—*Vide Appendix, X.* In *Lee's Memoirs (Edition of* 1870), 23, I find the following: "The stratagem relied on was to have eight or ten soldiers disguised as countrymen carrying provisions for sale, who procured the gate to be opened by the sentinel, and held it until the rest of their party, concealed near, rushed in"!!

66—*Vide Appendix, XVI.*

67—This has been doubted, but see *Lee's Report* and *Appendix, VIII.* and *XIV.*

of the fort, and gave him the alarm. The lieutenant ran to the fort, but found Major Lee's force in possession. He then fled to the left-hand block-house, and thus saved himself from capture. At the first alarm Major Sutherland, with Captain Van Schallern and twenty-five Hessians,[68] escaped through the darkness into the round redoubt[69] and opened an irregular fire upon the assailants.[70] But in a few minutes[71] Major Lee had possession of the works, excepting this redoubt and the left-hand block-house. It is very probable that the firing from the redoubt and the alarm thereby given had more to do with preventing the Americans getting into the magazine than the alleged failure to find the key, or to obtain means to break it open.[72]

68—There is great discrepancy among writers as to the number of the Hessians with Major Sutherland. Sir Henry Clinton, *Appendix, X.*, says: "forty Hessians;" *Marshall's Life of Washington, IV.*, 139, "forty or fifty Hessians;" *Murray's War in America, III.*, 169, "forty Hessians;" *Stedman's History of the American War, II.*, 153, "sixty Hessians;" *Dawson's Battles of the United States by Land and Sea, I.*, 547, "forty or fifty Hessians;" *Irving's Life of Washington, III.*, 515, "about sixty Hessians;" *Duer's Life of Lord Stirling*, 205, "forty or fifty Hessians;" *Schroeder's Life and Times of Washington, II.*, 94, "sixty Hessians;" *Thatcher's Journal*, 174, "about fifteen of his men;" *Rivington's Royal Gazette, August* 28, 1779, "a captain, subaltern and twenty-five gallant Hessians;" General Pattison, *Appendix, XI.*, "a captain and twenty-five Hessians." I credit the last number. Only forty-one Hessians were sent over to Paulus Hoeck on the 18th to increase the force of the garrison in Van Buskirk's absence. Eleven of these were captured. This would leave but thirty on the Hoeck. If some of the killed were Hessians (which is probable), those left could not have exceeded the number mentioned by General Pattison. *Vide Appendix, XV.*

69—There has been a variety of statements as to what works Lee's force captured, and into what Major Sutherland and the Hessians threw themselves. Sir Henry Clinton and the historians Murray and Stedman say the Americans carried a block-house and two redoubts, and that Sutherland was in a redoubt. Gordon and Irving say Sutherland entered a block-house on the left of the fort. Major Shaw says Sutherland was in "a little enclosed work inside the main one." Marshall says there were "a fort, three block-houses and some redoubts." The *Pennsylvania Packet of August* 28, 1779 (*Appendix, XVI.*), speaks of a "Grand Fort," an "Impregnable fort assisted by a chain of redoubts." But Gen. Pattison (*Appendix, XI.*), who wrote with a plan of the works before him, says the Americans captured the principal fort and the right hand and centre block-houses, while the "Round Redoubt" in which Major Sutherland was, and the left hand block-house were defended.

70—*Appendix, XV.*

71—"In less than thirty minutes," *Appendix, XII.* "In less than ten minutes we were in complete possession of the works." *Appendix, XVI.*

72—*Lee's Report.* How he expected to find the key in the confusion and darkness is a problem difficult to solve.

It was now four o'clock. The firing of guns in New York and from the ships in the harbor proved that the alarm was completely given.[73] The ammunition having been destroyed when crossing the ditch, Major Lee's men had not fired a musket during the assault. They had no means to dislodge Major Sutherland and the Hessians. The ammunition in the magazine was beyond their reach. The barracks contained some sick soldiers, women and children, and humanity forbade their destruction. To spike the guns was useless, to bring them off impossible. The British, being now on the alert, could in a short time cross to the Hoeck in large bodies. The expedition thus far had been successful. The post had been surprised and its garrison captured. The next consideration was to effect a safe retreat with the prisoners. Because of this strict compliance with the orders of Washington, and the plain dictates of ordinary prudence, the enemy affected to sneer at the victorious assailants.[74] That enemy had fled from the charge of the bold one hundred and fifty, yet had the courage to criticise the manner of "making a retreat from under the very nose of the enemy's whole force."[75] If they did not move with sufficient grace to suit such fastidious taste, the bold defendants should have considered the fact that each American had his prisoner, and yet there were nine! With the enemy's ships of war in the harbor, their headquarters one mile away, and their army stretching for nine miles along the line of his retreat, Major Lee acted with prudence by retiring with all possible dispatch. Major Clark, with the right column and the greater part of the prisoners, was put in motion over the causeway. Captain Handy followed with the left and the remainder of the prisoners.

73—*Marshall's Life of Washington, IV.*, 139. As to the way the alarm was given, *vide Appendix, XI.*

74—*Vide Appendix X.* "The Americans shamefully deserted their new posts with as much expedition and as little difficulty as they had been obtained, and so by a retreat as disgraceful as the attempt was apparently bold and well conducted they abandoned a conquest already evident in their hands, without even having courage to spike the artillery, or set fire to the barracks." *Murray's War in America, III.*, 169.

75—*Shaw's Journal*, 66.

Lieutenants Armstrong and Reed with the centre formed the rear guard. At the commencement of the retreat, Captain Forsyth was sent forward to Prior's Mill to collect men from the different columns most fit for action, and take post on the Heights of Bergen, to cover the retreat. When Major Lee, who remained with the rear of his retreating forces, reached Prior's Mill, he was surprised to hear from Cornet Neil, that the messenger sent to him previous to the attack had not arrived, nor had he heard from Captain Peyton. Apprehending some disappointment in regard to the boats, he rode forward and reached the advance when near the ferry. To his dismay, not a boat was to be seen. It had been understood by Captain Peyton that Major Lee would be at the ferry before daylight, but in the morning, no intelligence having arrived, he supposed the attack had been postponed. The danger of his situation, the fear that the discovery of the boats would disclose the design and prevent its execution on a subsequent night, induced him to retire with the boats to Newark.[76] The retreating forces were pouring down Cherry Lane leading to the ferry, anxious to place the Hackensack between themselves and the enemy, who were hastening their preparations to pursue. Major Lee immediately countermarched his troops to the "road leading from the town to the English Neighborhood," afterwards known as the Bergenwood Road.[77] He despatched a messenger to Lord Stirling, who had moved from his camp at Ramapo to the New Bridge, for assistance, and then returned to the rear guard at Prior's Mill. As he stood upon the bridge near this mill in the early gray of that morning, and thought of the difficult march before him, the possible ruin of all his plans, and the certainty of a vigorous pursuit by an insulted foe, he was overwhelmed by the gloomy prospect. He speaks of this in his report: "Oppressed by every possible misfortune, at the head of troops worn down by

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76—*Marshall's Life of Washington*, IV., 139.

77—*Shaw's Journal*, 67. It is here said, "By the time he found out the boats were gone, the troops who had separated during the night came up. Lee picked out about fifty of these men as a rear guard of which he took command." It is evident that this refers to Capt. Catlett's Company who joined Lee at Union Hill. What became of the remainder of the Virginians who left Lee?

a rapid march of thirty miles, through mountains, swamps and morasses, without the least nourishment during the whole march, ammunition destroyed, encumbered with prisoners and a retreat of fourteen miles to make good, on a route admissible of interception at several points by a march of two, three and four miles; one body moving in our rear, another in all probability well advanced on our right, a retreat naturally impossible on our left * * my sole dependence was in the persevering gallantry of the officers and the obstinate courage of the troops." But the shouts of his soldiers when informed of the approach of the enemy, dispelled all doubt in case of a conflict. He was entirely without ammunition, but the bayonet had done its service in the attack, and on it was his reliance for defence. The whole force now moved as rapidly as possible. On reaching the Hackensack road at Union Hill, Major Lee divided his force. Major Clark's column, with the prisoners, took the road by way of Three Pigeons and the English Neighborhood. In his rear on the same road moved the centre column. To guard against an attack upon the right flank of these columns by forces penetrating the mountain through the passes leading from the river, Captain Handy with the left column took the road on the bank of the river, now known as the Bull's Ferry Road. Just after this disposition had been made, Captain Catlett, of the Second Virginia Regiment, came up at the head of fifty men with good ammunition, a portion of which was distributed among the different columns. With Captain Catlett and his force Major Lee took the centre route. It is probable that both detachments moving on the mountain deflected to the left on reaching a point just above Bull's Ferry and joined the two columns moving on the main road, at the English Neighborhood. As the rear approached the Fort Lee road, at the place now called Leeonia, they met Colonel Ball with two hundred men, who had been pushed forward by Lord Stirling, to support the retreat. Colonel Ball moved on and took position to meet the enemy who were in rapid pursuit. Early in the morning Lieutenant-Colonel Cosmo Gordon had been sent from New York with the flank companies of the guard and one hundred men from the

brigade, and nearly the same number of Hessians. He took command of the post and sent out Major Sutherland with one light infantry company of the guard under Captain Dundass, and another light infantry company consisting of ninety rank and file under Captain Maynard, in pursuit of Major Lee.[78] This was the party which now confronted Colonel Ball. But they thought it prudent to halt before coming in contact with the victorious Americans.[79]

While Major Lee was pushing along between the Fort Lee road and the Liberty Pole, Lieutenant-Colonel Van Buskirk emerged from the woods upon the right, marched through the fields to the road and opened fire on the rear of the retreating forces. Major Lee ordered Lieutenant Reed to face them, while Lieutenant Rudolph with a party threw himself into a stone house which commanded the road. This checked Van Buskirk and gave the retreating forces time to cross the creek at the Liberty Pole. Colonel Ball now finding a detachment of the enemy between him and Major Lee, and taking it for granted that this was only the advanced corps of a much larger body, made a circuit to avoid contact with them. Van Buskirk, finding a detachment he had not expected, took the same means to secure his own retreat.[80] Without further molestation, Lee arrived at the New Bridge at one o'clock in the afternoon, "after a march of upward of eighty miles in three days."[81]

78—*Vide Appendix, VII.*

79—"Had the tide proved favorable, not a single animal of the rebel host would have escaped." *Vide Appendix, VII.*

80—*Marshall's Life of Washington, IV.*, 140.

81—*Vide Appendix, VI.* As to the date of this event it is surprising that so many writers have gone estray. Error seems to be immortal. Captain Handy, who commanded the left column, wrote to his brother a letter, dated July 19th, in which he described the event. The following works fix the date as of July 19th, *Appleton's Encyclopedia, title "Henry Lee"; Allen's American Revolution, II.*, 245; *Gordon's History Am. War, III.*, 284; *Lossing's Pictorial History of the U. S.*, 217; *Wilson's American History*, 388; *Holmes' Annals of the U. S., II.*, 300; *Ramsay's History of the Am. Rev., II.*, 109; and Snowden's *Medalic Memorials of Washington*, 65, with the medal before him; *Murray's War in America, III.*, 169, gives July 15th as the date; *Hildreth's History of the U. S., III.*, 284, gives August 18th; and *Ollier's History of the U. S., II.*, 364, says August 20th. In *Lee's Memoirs*, (Ed. 1870) 23, it is said, the forces "set out the 25th of August, upon their dangerous expidition." But Schroeder, *Life and Times of Washington*, in *vol. I.*, 699, says July 19th, and in *vol. II.*, 94, August 20th. Two dates, and both wrong.

The prisoners taken in the surprise of Paulus Hoeck numbered one hundred and fifty-nine, viz:

Sixty-fourth Regiment.—One captain.

Garrison Regiment.—Six sergeants, sixty-seven rank and file.

Van Buskirk's Regiment.—One surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one quartermaster, four subalterns, two sergeants, thirty-nine rank and file.

Hessians.—One sergeant, ten rank and file.

Artificers.—Two.

Inhabitants.—Ten.

Artillery.—One sergeant, one corporal, two gunners, nine mattresses.

The surgeon was released on parole. On the following day Lord Stirling sent the prisoners to Philadelphia, where, on the 26th, we leave them "safely lodged in the New Gaol."[82]

The number of killed and wounded on the side of the British is somewhat uncertain. In the nature of things it was impossible for the attacking force to make a correct estimate. Lord Stirling says "the killed and wounded left behind is uncertain, as it was necessary for the troops to come off before the day appeared." Major Lee reported "not more than fifty of the enemy killed and wounded."[83] Marshall says, "very few of the British were killed."[84] Dunlap says, "a few of the British were killed at the first charge."[85] Irving says, "few of the enemy were slain."[86] Gordon estimates the number at abont thirty.[87] Holmes, Lossing, Willson and Allen say, "thirty were killed."[88] Thatcher says, "abont forty were killed."[89] Dawson

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82—Letter dated August 26, 1779. In the *Pennsylvania Packet, September* 2, 1779, I find: "Saturday, August 28th, five of the British officers, the others being on parole elsewhere, and 148 privates taken at Paulus Hook arrived at Philadelphia."

83—*Vide Appendix, VI.*

84—*Life of Washington, IV.*, 139.

85—*History of New York, II.*, 163.

86—*Life of Washington, III.*, 515.

87—*History of the American War, III.*, 283.

88—*Annals of the United States, II.*, 300; *Lossing's Pictorial History of the United States*, 21; *Wilson's American History*, 388; *Allen's American Revolution, II.*, 245.

89—*Thatcher's Journal*, 174.

says fifty were bayoneted.[90] Captain Handy, who led one of the attacking columns, says, "we put fifty to the bayonet."[91] General Pattison, in his report to Lord Townshend,[92] says: "By the returns I have received there were killed 4 sergeants, 2 corporals and 3 privates; wounded 2 sergeants." That the general estimate of killed is too high is beyond doubt. One hundred and fifty-nine were captured and twenty-six were in the redoubt with Major Sutherland. This makes one hundred and eighty-six. How many were in the left-hand block-house is not known. But besides them, if fifty were killed the garrison numbered two hundred and thirty-six. This figure is too high. I am inclined to give credence to the British account of their loss.

On the side of the Americans there seems to be no discrepancy as to the number of killed and wounded. These were five in all—two killed and three wounded. Among the latter was Ezekiel Clark, one of Captain M'Lane's men, who had the end of his nose shot off. Alas! how fickle is fortune and how fallible is fame! Two of his companions left their bodies in "th' imminent deadly breach," and perhaps their bones are now resting at the crossing of two busy streets in Dummer's hogshead,[93] while their names are unknown. Two of his companions were wounded, perhaps more severely than himself, yet their names have sunk in the dull waters of Lethe. But as for Ezekiel, the country knows him because he lost his nose![94]

I have now described the capture of Paulus Hoeck and its circumstances as minutely as I am able from the facts within my reach. The Americans were in ecstacy over it, as they had

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90—*Battles of the United States, &c., I.*, 543.

91—*Vide Appendix, XII.*

92—*Vide Appendix, XI.*

93—When the ground was graded for the erection of the pottery between Morris and Essex streets, Mr. Dummer placed the bones there found in a cask and buried them at the junction of Washington and Morris streets.

94—"Surprised Powles Hook on the 19th Aug., before daybreak, entered the works with 150 picked men, carried them at the point of the Bayonet, took 150 prisoners, no loss on the part of the Americans excepting Ezekiel Clark, one of Capt. M'Lane's Company, who lost the end of his nose." *M'Lane Mss.*

a right to be. The enemy, while attempting to belittle its results, were forced to acknowledge its brilliancy. Thus friend and foe characterized it: "The splendid enterprise of Paulus Hoeck;"[95] "little stroke in the surprise of Paulus Hoeck * * a brilliant transaction;"[96] "a bold and successful attack;"[97] "a *coup de main* of splendid audacity;"[98] "an enterprise sufficiently daring in the design and extremely well conducted in the onset;"[99] "the situation of the post rendered the attempt critical and the success brilliant." "This affair, for the size of it, may be ranged with the most heroic actions of the war, considering the peculiar position of Paulus Hoeck and its being garrisoned by 200 men. A daring and dangerous enterprise."[100] "The attempt was daring, the difficulties many, the success uncertain, and the retreat, admitting the enterprise to succeed, from the situation of the place and its vicinity to New York, exceedingly precarious."[101] "A daring and brilliant enterprise."[102] "One of the most daring and insolent assaults to be found in the records of chivalry; an achievement so brilliant in itself, so romantic in the scale of British admiration, that none but a hero inspired by the fortitude, instructed by the wisdom, and guided by the planet of Washington, could, by the exploit at Paulus Hook, have furnished materials in the page of history to give it a parallel."[103] Congress adopted resolutions thanking

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95—"Character," in *Pennsylvania Packet, September* 28, 1779.

96—WASHINGTON TO REED, August 22, 1779. "We have given the enemy another little stroke in the surprise of Powles Hook (within cannon shot of New York), and bringing off seven officers and one hundred non-commissioned officers and privates. It was a brilliant transaction and performed by a detachment of Virginians and Marylanders under the command of Major Lee of the light dragoons, with the loss of not more than ten or a dozen men. The colors of the garrison were also brought off."

97—*Stedman's History of the American War, II.*, 153.

98—*Irving's Life of Washington, III.*, 515.

99—*Murray's War in America, III.*, 169.

100—*Gordon's History of the American War, III.*, 283.

101—*Shaw's Journal*, 66.

102—*Allen's American Revolution, II.*, 245.

103—Duane to Hamilton. *Hamilton's Works, I.*, 86.

Major Lee "for the remarkable prudence, address and bravery displayed by him on the occasion." They ordered to be struck a gold medal[104] "emblematical of this affair," and appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for distribution among the soldiers engaged in the attack.[105] Washington placed the surprise of Paulus Hoeck and the capture of its garrison, within cannon shot of New York, alongside of the storming of Stony Point.[106] Lafayette wrote to Major Lee: "The more I have considered the situation of Paulus Hook the more I have admired your enterprising spirit and all your conduct in that business."[107] Holmes, speaking of Stony Point, says: "This enterprise was followed by another that 'equaled' it in boldness of design."[108] In General Orders, under date of August 22d, 1779, the Commander-in-Chief said: "The General has the Pleasure to inform the Army that on the Night of the 18th Instant, Major Lee at the Head of a Party compos'd of his own Corps and Detachments from the Virginia and Maryland Lines surpris'd the Garrison at Powles Hook, and brought off a considerable Number of Prisoners with very little Loss on our Side.

"The Enterprise was executed with a distinguished Degree of Address, Activity and Bravery and does great Honor to Major Lee and to all the Officers and Men under his Command, who are requested to receive the General's warmest Thanks."

But beneath this wave of popular enthusiasm over an event which should have been cause for general congratulation, there was a strong undertow working against Major Lee. Great men and brilliant reputations always have been and always will be subject to this undertow. Jealousy is all sufficient in small minds to justify the meanest actions. It is not the men who labor most or give most to crown with success an enterprise who indulge in detraction or hostile criticism, but those who are either incapable of comprehending matters of pith and moment, or too base to applaud the success of another.

104—*Appendix, XXIV.*
105—*Vide Appendix, XXIV.*
106—Washington to Lafayette, September 12, 1779.
107—Lafayette to Lee, August 27, 1780. *Lee's Memoirs (Ed.* 1870) 27.
108—*Holmes' Annals of the United States, II.*, 300.

We have already seen that in the swamps of the Bergen Woods a part of Major Lee's force became separated from the expedition. In his report he substantially attributed this to accident. But in this, as in many other important affairs, accident has been forced to bear more than its just burden. Among the Virginians who joined Lee were a few who were jealous of him. The fact that he held a separate command may have removed them from sympathy with him or his plans. The expedition to which they were now ordered, if successful, would raise him yet higher in official and popular estimation. They claimed that several of their officers were injured by reason of Major Lee having been given the command. It was claimed that Major Clark's commission antedated Lee's, and that by military usage he was justly entitled to the command. It was said that, to surmount this difficulty, Major Lee had misrepresented the date of his commission, giving it an older date than it really bore.[109] Whatever justification there may have been for these charges, we are not left in doubt as to Major Lee's counter-charge that about one-half of the Virginians deserted him, and those who remained with him were lukewarm in their support.[110] After the enterprise was a success these discontents, as strenuously as the British, sought to belittle its results. They echoed the taunts of the enemy, that Major Lee left the Hoeck in a great hurry, that he did not capture all of the garrison, did no damage to the works, did not blow up the magazine, did not fire the barracks, did not spike the guns.[111] That these charges suggested, if they did not express a falsehood, was a matter of no concern to these disappointed patriots. As unreasonable as they were, they were sufficient for the purpose. A cabal was formed against Major Lee.[112] He was arrested and tried before a court martial upon eight charges.[113] He defended him-

109—*Vide Appendix, XIX.*

110—*Vide Appendix, XVIII.* The 3d charge against Major Lee was that almost the whole first battalion was lost. *Vide Appendix, XXV.*

111—*Vide Appendix, XIII.* See sixth charge on which Major Lee was tried. *Appendix, XXV.*

112—*Vide Appendix, XXXI.*

113—*Vide Appendix, XXV.*

self before the court in an eloquent review of the facts, and concluded as follows: "I have now gone through with my defence, and, after thanking the court for their attention and the patience with which they have heard me, I have only to beg, that whatever may be their decision, it may be *pointed*. If I have misbehaved, punish me with severity; but if it shall appear that I have done my duty and that the prosecution is groundless and vexatious, I trust, Gentlemen, you will tell the world so."[114] Of course, he was speedily and honorably acquitted and his enemies silenced.[115]

But Major Lee was not the only one who was subjected to the uncertain finding of a court martial for this Paulus Hoeck affair. General Pattison said, "the enterprise, bold as it was, succeeded but to well, and little to the Honor of the Defendants." He, therefore, ordered Major Sutherland under arrest and to prepare for trial before a court martial upon a charge of *General Misconduct as commandant at Paulus Hook on the 19th instant.* This order was made on the day the garrison was captured. He also ordered two brigadier generals and three field officers to assemble at Paulus Hoeck at ten o'clock on the morning of the 20th "to make an Enquiry into the Causes of the Affront, suffered there from the enemy this morning."[116] As the result of the trial the Major was found not guilty, was honorably acquitted and released from arrest.[117]

It did not, however, fare so well with poor Sergeant John Taswell, of Van Buskirk's battalion, who was on duty at the left-hand block-house at the time of the assault. He was gravely charged with quitting his post, when it was only Hobson's choice with him, run away or be captured. But "the 13th Article of the 14th Section of the Articles of War" could not be trifled with. Did it not say that a soldier must not quit his post, even if a good retreat is better than a bad stand? What

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114—*Shaw's Journal*, 67.

115—"Major Clark, who is exceedingly the gentleman, advised and endeavored to dissuade those officers from the prosecution, but in vain." *Shaw's Journal*, 68.

116—*Vide Appendix, V.*

117—*Vide Appendix, XIX.*

if one hundred and fifty men with one hundred and fifty bayonets at his breast, said he must leave, either for the "Round Redoubt," whither Major Sutherland and his twenty-six Hessians had fled, or for the "New Gaol" at Philadelphia, to which secure retreat his one hundred and fifty-eight companions were about to take up their line of march. The post had suffered an "affront" and some one must be made a scape goat to bear the iniquity of that affront. The gallant Major had already been honorably acquitted; therefore John Taswell must be tried for quitting his post in a shameful and scandalous manner. The unfortunate Sergeant was found guilty and duly "sentenced to suffer Death by being hanged by the Neck until he is Dead." The time named for the taking off of Sergeant John was Thursday, the 9th of September, "between the Hours of Nine and Twelve within the Garrison at Paulus Hook."[118] But on the morning of that, day, the former good character of Taswell came to his relief, and it pleased the Commander-in-Chief to grant him a free pardon and discharge from his Majesty's service[119]—a service into which as a Jerseyman he never should have entered.

With this pardon and discharge ends the story of the Surprise and Capture of Paulus Hoeck. That there was nothing during the course of the whole war more brilliant, more audacious, more dangerous, or more successful, was the testimony of friend and foe. Indeed the records of ancient and modern times, of chivalry and romance, may be searched and but few human efforts can be found to rise above it in the scale of admiration. By that brave act this spot was consecrated to perpetual remembrance.

From the 19th of August, 1779, until the 22d of November, 1783—our Evacuation Day—the British remained in the undisturbed possession of the place. On that day they folded their tents like the poetical Arab and silently stole away—the Britons to England, the Tories to Nova Scotia—and Paulus Hoeck was left free to become Jersey City.

118—*Vide Appendix, XXI.*

119—*Vide Appendix, XXII.*

APPENDIX.

I.

General Pattison to Lieut.-Col. Van Buskirk.

New York July 22d 1779

Having found it necessary to prevent Persons of Suspicious Characters from passing and repassing to and from this City ; I have Issued a Proclamation for regulating Boats, small Craft, and Country People passing therein.

I have directed the Police to furnish you with Blank Recommendations for such People as you may think may be trusted with Boats to attend this Market from Bergen Shore below Paulis Hook, also blank Permissions for such Persons as you may think proper to allow to pass with Country produce to the City. [*New York Historical Society's Collections*, 1875.]

II.

General Washington to Major Lee.

Head Quarters West Point 10 August 1779

I have received your letter of yesterday with its enclosures. The plan you propose for the attack of Paulus Hook, and for making good the retreat of the party, is well concerted, and such as would be most likely to succeed, if the enterprise were to be carried into execution. But upon the whole, in the present position of the enemy's army, I should deem the attempt too hazardous, and not warranted by the magnitude of the object. We should lose more in case of failure, than we could gain in case of success ; and a single deserter, or disaffected inhabitant, may disclose the design and involve the party in ruin. The idea I had of the matter was, that it might not require more than three hundred men. It becomes the less eligible from the greater number you think requisite, which is too great to expose to any material danger. These considerations induce me to suspend the attempt till a more favorable opportunity, unless it can be made in a manner less hazardous. The manner I have in view is by water, by way of Newark Bay. Boats may be collected near Elizabethtown, so as to threaten Staten Island.

The party intended for the enterprise may either embark there, proceed up the bay, and land within two or three miles of the post, or it may meet the boats near Newark, embark there, and cross directly over. The doubt is, whether, notwithstanding the collection of the boats would look immediately towards Staten Island, it may not also give the alarm for Paulus Hook, and put them upon their guard. This, I think, is somewhat to be apprehended. I would however wish you to turn your thoughts this way, and give me your opinion as to the probability of success. [*Writings of Washington, VI.*, 317.]

III.

Orders.

Colonel Gordon will please to Bring back his whole Detachment to New York as soon as Col. Buskirk's Corps is returned within the Posts at Paulis Hook, and will likewise bring over at the same time the party of Hessians, who were sent from hence last night, and ten of the Number that went this Morning, and will leave a Captain, one Sub'n & 50 Hessians to remain at Paulis Hook, till they are relieved, which will be to-morrow Morning.

Jas. Pattison,
Major Gen'l.

½ past 6 o'Clock, 19 August 1779.

New York August 19th 1779

Sir: I am directed by Major Gen'l Pattison to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter, which informed him of Col. Buskirk and his Party having returned, but as he imagines the Men of your Garrison must be much fatigued, he has ordered a Captain and 50 Hessians to remain at Paulis Hook, as a Reinforcement, but which will be relieved to-morrow.

The Commander in Chief having signify'd to Major Gen'l Pattison his Orders for assembling a Board of General and Field Officers to-morrow Morning at Paulis Hook, to examine into the Affront given to that Post this morning. The General has been pleased to direct that Brig'r Gen'ls Martin & Garth, with Lieut. Col's Martin & McPherson & a Field Officer of the Guards, do compose the same, and will assemble at 10 o'Clock in the Morning. You will care that all the Officers of your Post will attend at that Hour, & the Captain & two other Officers (Hessian) who were engaged in the conflict must also attend the Board; if any of them have crossed over they shall be ordered to return.

I am Sir &c
S. P. A.

To Major Sutherland.

[*New York Historical Society's Collection*, 1875, 252.]

IV.

General Pattison to Sir Henry Clinton.

New York August 19th 1779
½ past 8 P. M.

I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that Major Sutherland has reported to me that Col. Buskirk after a trifling Skirmish with the Rebels about 12 o'Clock near the Liberty Pole, is safe returned to Paulis Hook with the loss of a Man, and with four Prisoners.

Major Sutherland has also brought in a Captain and Six Prisoners. I have hereupon sent orders to Col. Gordon to bring back his whole Detachment of Guards, as likewise all the Hessian Party, except a Cap'n & 50 Men which I have [ordered] may remain at the Post to reinforce for this Night, the rest of the Garrison having been much fatigued by the distant Sortie of this day, before I knew the fate of Col. Buskirk and whether the Guards could return or not, (as the Town was so drained of Troops) for the Main Guard of Hessians to be reinforced with a Sub'n & 25 Men & all the Men of their three Regiments off duty, in Camp, to be considered as Picquets ready to march into the City at the Shortest Notice, but from the Intelligence received from Major Sutherland, I immediately contradicted the Order.

I am just now honored with your Excellency's Commands for Brig'r Gen'ls Martin & Garth, with three Field Officers to form a Board at Paulis Hook tomorrow Morning at 10 o'Clock to enquire into the Cause of the Affront suffered at that Post which will be duly carried into Execution. [*New York Historical Collections*, 1875, 254.]

V.

British Garrison Orders. New York August 19, 1779
Parole. Malda. Countersign, Jersey.
Head Quarters, New York, 19th August 1779.
After Orders, Eight at Night.

The commander in Chief is pleased to direct that Brigadiers General Martin and Garth with Three Field Officers; shall assemble at Paulus Hook tomorrow morning at Ten o'clock, to make an Enquiry into the Causes of the Affront, suffered there from the Enemy this morning, and to report their opinion of the same to his Excellency.

Brigadier General Martin, President,
Brig. Gen. Garth,
Lt. Col. Martin, Royal Artillery,
Lt. Col. McPherson, 42d Reg't,
Lt. Col. Madan, Foot Guards.
} Members.

After orders, half past Ten at Night..

Lt. Col. Pennington will be for the Court of Enqury at Paulus Hook, tomorrow morning; and not Lt. Col. Madan, as before Ordered.

Morning Garrison Orders August 21st 1779.

The court of Enquiry not being Dissolved, Lt. Col. Gordon, Field Officer for the day in place of Lt. col. Pennington. [*From Original in Collection of New York Historical Society.*]

VI.

Lord Stirling to John Jay.

Paramis August 20, 1779

I moved from the camp at Ramopegh to Hackensack New Bridge, that evening I sent off Major Lee who had taken great pains to gain a knowledge of the enemy's situation, with about 400 men, in order to surprize the garrison at Powles Hook, which they effected before daylight the next morning, and brought off 160 prisoners which I have sent on to Philadelphia. The killed and wounded left behind is uncertain, as it was necessary for the troops to come off before the day appeared. They are all returned safe to camp, with the loss of not more than four or five, after a march of upward of eighty miles in less than three days. Further particulars you will no doubt receive through his Excellency Gen. Washington—This I write on my way to camp at Romopogh. [*Pennsylvania Packet, August* 24, 1779.]

[The following returns are from originals in possession of Lyman C. Draper, Esq., of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and have never, so far as I know, been published:]

Return of Officers and men belonging to the Maryland detachment on the Enterprize, Powles Hook, under command of Major Lee, Augt 19th 1779.

Capts.	Subn.	Sergts.	Rank & file
2	2	4	72

8th Sept. 1779. Levin Handy, Capt'n Comm't.

List of Officers, non-commission'd and privates at P. Hook.

C.	C.	Sub.	Sergts.	R. & File.
1st & 10th Regts.	1	2	1	37
Gist's	2	2	2	27
1st State	1	2	3	28
2d do	1	2	—	25
6th Reg't	—	—	2	33
	5	8	8	150

No from Each Regt. in Gen'l Muhlenberg's Brigade on the Expedition at P. Hook. [This return is not signed, but is in Major Clark's handwriting, and among his papers.]

Reg't.	Capts.	Sub.	Sergts.	R. & file
2d	1	1	1	19
4	—	3	4	58
5	—	2	2	24
7	1	—	1	21
8	—	2	3	28
	2	8	11	150

No from Each Regt. in Gen'l Woodford's Brigade on Powles Hook Expedition.

J. Clark.

A Return of Officers and Men detacht, belonging to the Partizan Rangers under the Command of Capt'n McLane who were at the Enterprise on Powles Hook, nnder the command of Major Henry Lee, Esq. ye 19th Aug't '79

Capt.	Lieut.	Sergts.	Corpls.	Rk & file
1	1	4	3	35
		1		6 Riflemen.

Michael Rudulph
12th Sept'r 1779. Lt. Partizan Rangers.

VII.

On Thursday morning at about half an hour past three oclock a detachment from Lord Stirling's division, consisting of about six hundred men, attempted a Coup de main upon the garrison at Powles-Hook, which was attacked by one hundred rebels, the rest being posted on the heights of Bergen to secure a retreat; they succeeded so far as to carry off, as we are informed, twelve of the Royal artillery, twelve Hessians and a sergeant with some invalids. They were repulsed by Major Sutherland who commanded at that post. The preceding evening Colonel Buskirk had marched with a detachment of upwards of one hundred and 30 men from the garrison, upon an enterpise to the English Neighbourhood.

Early in the morning a detachment from the brigade of the Guards, and the Hessians, landed at Paulus Hook—Major Sutherland with a part of the light Infantry, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Maynard, pursued the fugitive rebels, took Capt. Neals, of Virginia, and six privates of the assailing party, who were, yesterday morning lodged *en Provost.*

The Guards returned with their prisoners about 6 o'clock, after having marched near 30 miles without halting. Had the tide proved favourable, not a single animal of the rebel host would have escaped. Col. Buskirk on his sortie, killed a number, and brought into Powles Hook three prisoners. [*Rivington's Royal Gazette, August* 21, 1779.]

VIII.

General Washington to President of Congress.

Head Quarters, West Point, August 23, 1779.

I have the honor to inclose your Excellency Major Lee's report of the surprize and Capture of the garrison of Powles Hook. The Major displayed a remarkable degree of prudence, address, enterprise and bravery upon this occasion—which does him the highest honor to himself and to all the officers and men under his command. The situation of this post rendered the attempt critical, and the success brilliant; It was made in consequence of information that the garrison was in a state of negligent security, which the event has justified.

I am much indebted to Major General Lord Stirling for the judicious measures he took to forward the enterprise, and to secure the retreat of the party.

Lieut. M'Callister, who will have the honor of delivering these despatches, will present Congress with the standard of the garrison which fell into his possession during the attack. Major Lee speaks of this gentleman's conduct in the handsomest terms.

P. S. The report not having been received till this day, prevented a speedier transmission. Major Lee mentions 20 men lost on our side ;—Capt. Rudulph informs, that since the report was concluded, several of the missing had returned, which will lessen the supposed loss near one half.

Major Lee's Report to General Washington.

August 21, 1779

Sir. Lord Stirling was pleased to communicate to your Excellency my verbal report to his Lordship of the 19th instant. I now do myself the honor to present a particular relation of the enterprize which your Excellency was pleased to commit to my direction.

I took command of the troops employed on this occasion, on the 18th: They amounted to four hundred infantry, composed of detachments of the Virginia and Maryland divisions, and one troop of dismounted dragoons.

The troops moved from the vicinity of the New Bridge about four o'clock P. M. Patrols of horse being detached to watch the communication with the North River, and parties of infantry stationed at the different avenues leading to Powle's Hook: My anxiety to render the march as easy as possible, induced me to pursue the Bergen road lower than I intended. After filing into the mountains, the timidity or treachery of the principal guide prolonged a short march into a march of three hours; by this means the troops were

exceedingly harassed, and, being obliged to pass through deep, mountainous woods to regain our route, some parties of the rear were unfortunately separated. This affected me most sensibly, as it not only diminished the number of the men destined for the assault, but deprived me of the aid of several officers of distinguished merit.

On reaching the point of separation, I found my first disposition impracticable, both from the near approach of day, and the rising of the tide. Not a moment being to spare, I paid no attention to the punctilios of honor or rank, but ordered the troops to advance in their then disposition. Lieutenant Rudolph, whom I had previously detached to reconnoitre the passages of the canal, returned to me at this point of time, and reported that all was silence within the works; that he had fathomed the canal, and found the passage on the centre route still admissible. This intervening intelligence was immediately communicated from front to rear, and the troops pushed on with that resolution, order, and coolness, which insures success.

The forlorn hopes, led by Lieutenant M'Allister of the Maryland, and Lieutenant Rudolph of the dragoons, marched on with trailed arms in the most profound silence. Such was the singular address of these two gentlemen, that the first notice to the garrison was the forlorns plunging into the canal. A firing immediately commenced from the block-houses, and along the line of abattis, but did not in the least check the advance of the troops. The forlorn supported by Major Clarke at the head of the right column, broke through all opposition, and found an entrance into the main work. So rapid was the movement of the troops, that we gained the fort before the discharge of a single piece of artillery. The centre column conducted by Captain Forsyth, on passing the abattis, took a direction to their left. Lieutenant Armstrong led on the advance of this column. They soon possessed themselves of the officers and troops posted at the house No. 6, and fully completed the object of their destination. The rear column under Captain Handy, moved forward in support of the whole. Thus were we completely victorious in the space of a few moments.

The appearance of daylight, my apprehension lest some accident might have befallen the boats, the numerous difficulties of the retreat, the harassed state of the troops, and the destruction of all our ammunition by passing the canal, conspired in influencing me to retire at the moment of victory. Major Clarke, with the right column, was immediately put in motion with the greater part of the prisoners. Captain Handy followed with the remainder. Lieutenants Armstrong and Reed formed the rear guard.

Immediately on the commencement of the retreat, I sent forward Captain Forsyth to Prior's Mill to collect such men from the different columns as were most fit for action, and to take post on the heights of Bergen to cover the retreat.

On my reaching this place, I was informed by Cornet Neill (who had been posted there during the night for the purpose of laying the bridge, and communicating with the boats) that my messenger directed to him previous to the attack, had not arrived, nor had he heard from Captain Peyton, who had charge of the boats.

Struck with apprehension that I should be disappointed in the route of retreat, I rode forward to the front under Major Clarke, whom I found very near the point of embarkation, and no boats to receive them. In this critical situation, I lost no time in my decision, but ordered the troops to regain the Bergen road, and move on to the New Bridge. At the same time, I communicated my disappointment to Lord Stirling by express, then returned to Prior's Bridge to the rear guard.

Oppressed by every possible misfortune, at the head of troops worn down by a rapid march of thirty miles, through mountains, swamps, and deep morasses, without the least refreshment during the whole march, ammunition destroyed, encumbered with prisoners, and a retreat of fourteen miles to make good, on a route admissible of interception at several points by a march of two, three, or four miles, one body moving in our rear, and another (from the intelligence I had received from the captured officers) in all probability well advanced on our right, a retreat naturally impossible to our left, under all these distressing circumstances, my sole dependence was in the persevering gallantry of the officers, and obstinate courage of the troops. In this I was fully satisfied by the shouts of the soldiery, who gave every proof of unimpaired vigor at the moment the enemy's approach was announced.

Having reached the point of interception opposite Weehock, Captain Handy was directed to move with his division on the Mountain road, in order to facilitate the retreat. Captain Catlett of the 2d Virginia regiment, fortunately joined me at this moment at the head of fifty men with good ammunition. I immediately halted this officer, and having detached two parties, the one on the Bergen road in the rear of Major Clarke, the other on the banks of the North River, I moved with the party under the command of the captain on the centre route. By these precautions a sudden approach of the enemy was fully prevented. I am very much indebted to this officer and the gentlemen under him, for their alacrity and vigilance on this occasion.

On the rear's approach to the Fort Lee road, we met a detachment under the command of Colonel Ball, which Lord Stirling had pushed forward, on the first notice of our situation, to support the retreat. The colonel moved on and occupied a position which effectually covered us.

Some little time after this, a body of the enemy (alluded to in the intelligence I mentioned to have received from the officers while in the fort) made their appearance, issuing out of the woods on our right, and moving through the fields directly to the road. They immediately commenced a fire upon our rear. Lieutenant Reed was ordered to face them, while Lieutenant Rudolph threw himself with a party into a stone house which commanded the road. These two officers were directed mutually to support each other, and give time for the troops to pass the English Neighborhood Creek, at the Liberty Pole. On the enemy's observing this disposition, they immediately retired by the same route they had approached, and gained the woods. The participation with which they retired, preventing the possibility of Colonel Ball's falling in with them, saved the whole.

Prior's Mill, near Point of Rocks.

The body which moved in our rear, having excessively fatigued themselves by the rapidity of their march, thought prudent to halt before they came in contact with us.

Thus, Sir, was every attempt to cut off our rear completely baffled. The troops arrived safely at the New Bridge with all the prisoners, about one o'clock P. M. on the nineteenth. I should commit the highest injustice, was I not to assure your Excellency that my endeavors were fully seconded by every officer in his station; nor can any discrimination justly be made, but what arose from opportunity. The troops vied with each other in patience under their many sufferings, and conducted themselves in every vicissitude of fortune with a resolution which reflects the highest honor on them.

During the whole action, not a single musket was fired on our side,—the bayonet was our sole dependence.

Having gained the fort, such was the order of the troops, and attention of the officers, that the soldiers were prevented from plundering, altho' in the midst of every sort.

American humanity has been again signally manifested. Self preservation strongly dictated, on the retreat, the putting the prisoners to death, and British cruelty fully justified it; notwithstanding which, not a man was wantonly hurt.

During the progress of the troops in the works, from the different reports of my officers I conclude not more than fifty of the enemy were killed, and a few wounded. Among the killed is one officer, supposed (from his description) to be a captain in Colonel Buskirk's regiment. Our loss on this occasion is very trifling. I have not yet had a report from the detachment of Virginians; but, as I conclude their loss to be proportionate to the loss of the other troops, I can venture to pronounce that the loss of the whole in killed, wounded, and missing, will not exceed twenty. As soon as the report comes to hand, I will transmit to head-quarters an accurate return. I herewith inclose a return of the prisoners taken from the enemy.

At every point of the enterprise I stood highly indebted to Major Clarke for his zeal, activity, and example. Captains Handy and Forsyth have claim to my particular thanks for the support I experienced from them on every occasion. The Captains Reed, M'Clane, Smith, Crump, and Wilmot, behaved with the greatest zeal and intrepidity. I must acknowledge myself very much indebted to Major Burnet and Captain Peyton, of the dragoons, for their counsel and indefatigability in the previous preparations for the attack. The premature withdrawal of the boats was owing to the non-arrival of my despatches; and though a most mortifying circumstance, can be called nothing more than unfortunate. Lieutenant Vandeville, who was to have commanded one of the forlorns, but was thrown out by the alteration of the disposition of the battle, conducted himself perfectly soldier-like. The whole of the officers behaved with the greatest propriety; and, as I said before, no discrimination can justly be made, but what arose from opportunity.

The Lieutenants M'Callister, Armstrong, Reed, and Rudolph, distinguished themselves remarkably. Too much praise cannot be given to those

gentlemen for their prowess and example. Captain Bradford, of the train, who volunteered it with me for the purpose of taking direction of the artillery, deserves my warmest thanks for his zeal and activity. I am personally indebted to Captain Rudolph, and Dr. Irvine of the dragoons, who attended me during the expedition, for their many services.

I beg leave to present your Excellency with the flag of the fort by the hands of Mr. M'Callister, the gentleman into whose possession it fell. It is needless for me to explain my reasons for the instantaneous evacuation of the fort. Your Excellency's knowledge of the post, will suggest fully the propriety of it. The event confirms it.

Among the many unfortunate circumstances which crossed our wishes, none was more so than the accidental absence of Colonel Buskirk, and the greatest part of his regiment. They had set out on an expedition up the North River the very night of the attack. A company of vigilant Hessians had taken their place in the fort, which rendered the secrecy of approach more precarious, and, at the same time, diminished the object of the enterprise by a reduction of the number of the garrison. Major Sutherland fortunately saved himself by a soldier's counterfeiting his person. This imposition was not discovered until too late.

I intended to have burnt the barracks; but on finding a number of sick soldiers and women with young children in them, humanity forbade the execution of my intention. The key of the magazine could not be found, nor could it be broken open in the little time we had to spare, many attempts having been made to that purpose by the Lieutenants M'Callister and Reed. It was completely impracticable to bring off any pieces of artillery. I consulted Captain Bradford on the point, who confirms me in my opinion. The circumstance of spiking them being trivial; it was omitted altogether.

After most of the troops had retired from the works, and were passed and passing the canal, a fire of musketry commenced from a few stragglers, who had collected in an old work on the right of the main fort. Their fire being ineffectual, and the object trifling, I determined not to break in upon the order of retreat, but continue passing the defile in front. I cannot conclude this relation without expressing my warmest thanks to Lord Stirling for the full patronage I received from him in every stage of the enterprise. I must also return my thanks to the cavalry for their vigilant execution of the duties assigned them.

Captain Rudulph waits on your Excellency with these despatches. I beg leave to refer to this officer for any further explanation that may be required.

Paramus, August 20, 1779.

[*Pennsylvania Packet, September* 2, 1779.]

Major Lee to John Jay.

West Point, Head Quarters Sept 1—1779

Sir. On perusing my report to the Commander in Chief, I find that Capt. Dudley's name is omitted. It arises from the hurry with which my account

to the General was copied. Be pleased to include his name among the Captains Reed, M'Lane &c. before the report goes to the press, also Captain Brackenridge's.

I am sorry to give this trouble, but as I am conscious that the omission is injurious, must beg a compliance with my request. [*Pennsylvania Packet September* 14, 1779.]

IX.

General Washington to Lord Stirling.

West Point 21 August 1779

My Lord:

I have been duly favored with your letter of the 19th, written at nine o'clock in the morning, and that of the same date, of one o'clock in the afternoon, containing the agreeable information of Major Lee's having succeeded against Paulus Hook. I join my congratulations with your Lordship's on this occasion, and thank you for the effectual assistance afforded to Major Lee in completing the enterprise. The increase of confidence, which the army will derive from this affair and that of Stony Point, I flatter myself, though great, will be among the least of the advantages resulting from these events.

As the enemy must feel themselves disgraced by these losses, they may endeavor to lessen it by a retaliation in kind. It is natural to expect their attempts on such parts of the army as lie most exposed. This sentiment, I make no doubt, has occurred to your Lordship, and will of course proportion your vigilance to the nature of your situation, and to the danger which may be apprehended. Your Lordship will be pleased to give my thanks to the officers and troops concerned in the capture of the garrison at Paulus Hook, for their good conduct and gallant behavior on the occasion. The commissary of prisoners is directed to attend, and receive the British prisoners. [*Writings of Washington, VI.*, 326.]

X.

On the 19th Instant, The Garrison of Paulus Hook being reinforced, Lieutenant Colonel Buskirk was detached with part of the Troops to cut off some small parties who interrupted the supplies of Provision, a considerable body of the Rebels availed themselves of that opportunity to attempt the Post. At three in the Morning they advanced to the Gate of the Works, and being mistaken by a negligent Guard for Lieut. Colonel Buskirk's Corps returning entered without opposition. I fear they found the Garrison so

scandalously absorbed in confidence of their Security, that they made themselves Masters of a Block house and Two Redoubts with scarcely any difficulty. The Alarm being now spread, Major Sutherland the Commandant threw himself with Forty Hessians into a Redoubt, by an incessant fire from which he forced the Enemy to quit the Post without either damaging any of the Cannon, or setting fire to the Barracks. In short their retreat was as disgraceful as their attempt was well conducted. They carried off with them near Forty Invalids prisoners: A Detachment being sent over from New York, Major Sutherland pursued the Enemy and coming up with their rear made a Captain and some Privates prisoners. Lieut. Colonel Buskirk on his return had a small Skirmish with the Rebels & took four prisoners without any loss on his part. I cannot as yet decide upon this affair. I have ordered Major Sutherland to be tried on a charge of general misconduct as Commandant.

XI.

General Pattison to Lord Townshend.

New York August 22, 1779

* * , Thursday last, when a most Extraordinary Attempt was made to take by Assault the Post at Paulis Hook, that has been occupied by the King's Troops ever since they took Possession of New York. It is on the Jersey Shore opposite to this Town and considered an Appendage to it. I am sorry to say the Enterprise, bold as it was, succeeded but too well, and little to the Honor of the Defendants. That your Lordship may judge of the Strength of this Post, from its Natural Situation, and from the Works raised for its Protection, I send the enclosed Plan, which will show how far it ought to have been out of the Reach of Insult.*

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*—The following letter of Lord Salisbury to W. J. Hoppin, Esq., Secretary of Legation, who at my request made an effort to secure a copy of the "Plan," will show that it cannot be found:

"Foreign Office,
"October 15, 1879.

"Sir: With reference to your letter of the 15th September last, requesting that a tracing or copy might be made of the plan of the works on Powles Hook (Jersey City), which accompanied the account by General Pattison, the British Commander at New York, of its capture by Major Lee in 1779, I have now the honor to inform you that your request was duly forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who referred it to the Record Department, in whose custody the papers of that period exist, and who have replied that a careful search has been made for the plan, but without success.

"A letter, however, from Sir Henry Clinton, then commanding the British forces at New York, has been found, which appears to relate to the circumstances of the 19 August, 1779, to which you allude, and I have much pleasure in forwarding to you a copy of it. The Keeper of the Records, however, states that it contains the only information that can be discovered on the subject.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,
"Salisbury."

The Troops allotted to garrison it, were the 4th Battalion of Skinner's Provincial Brigade, under the Command of Colonel Buskirk, and a part of the Invalid Battalion. Major Sutherland of the Invalid Battalion was the Commandant. On the preceding Day it was determined that Colonel Buskirk shou'd march out a Detach'nt that Evening with a Design of surprising a party of 100 Rebels near English Neighbourhood. As the Garrison would thereby be much weakened, The Major applied to me for a Reinforcement for that Night of a Capt'n & 40 Men, which I complied with and sent them from the Hessian Reg't of Knyphausen. At half past 3 o'Clock the next Morning Advice was brought to me, that Firing of Musquetry being heard at Paulis Hook, it was probably attacked, but having soon after the Command was given to me of this Garrison, established with Major Sutherland the Signal he was to make in Case he should be attacked in such Force as to require Succour from hence, namely to fire two Pieces of Cannon & to hang out three Lights,† and being informed that no Cannon had been heard or Lights seen, I concluded that Buskirk was on his Return and that some Small Party had been harassing his Rear, the Firing at that Time having nearly ceas'd, however I immediately sent over to know what was the real state of the Post. Upon the Return of the Messenger I was filled with Astonishment at receiving a Letter from Major Sutherland, saying that the Enemy having got thro' the Abbatis had taken the right-hand and center Block-Houses & the Principal Fort, but that the Round Redoubt in which was himself with a Captain & 25 Hessians had been defended, that the left Block-House was likewise safe and that the Enemy had retreated carrying off with them the Guards of the two Block-Houses which (tho' almost impregnable except by Cannon) were shamefully abandoned, the Detachment of Artillery from the Fort, and such Officers and Soldiers as were in the Barricks. He further added that he was under great Apprehensions of Colonel Buskirk's Corps being cut off. I thereupon without loss of Time sent over the Flank Companies of the Guards with 100 Men from the Brigade and nearly the same Number of Hessians with a party of Artillery under the Command of the Field Officer of the Day, Lieut. Colonel Gordon. The Light Infantry were pushed forward about ten Miles beyond Bergen, and Colonel Buskirk, after the *Coup manque*, made his Retreat good to Paulis Hook, before it was dark, without any Loss, bringing four Prisoners & the Guards likewise took a Captain & Six Prisoners on their March. What was nearly as Extraordinary as the Enterprize itself & the Success of it, is that the Enemy, tho' in full Possession of the Fort, did not Spike a Gun, destroy the Ammunition or do the least Injury to any of the Buildings.

The Strength of the Garrison at the time it was Assaulted, was about 200, and by the Returns I have received there were Killed 4 Serj'ts, 2 Corp'ls & 3

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†— "S. P. A. to Major Sutherland.

"New York, July 25, 1779

"Sir: I am directed by Major Gen'l Pattison to signify to you his approbation of the signals you propose to be made from Paulis Hook, in case of an alarm, and to desire that they may be adopted accordingly." *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1875, *p.* 230.

Privates, Wounded 2 Serj'ts & taken or missing 4 Subalterns, 7 Serj'ts, 5 Corp'ls & 97 Privates. Lieut. Cockburne who was the Artillery Officer on Duty there, says that a Soldier came to the Hut where he slept within 30 Yards of the Fort, to give him the Alarm, that he instantly flew towards the Fort, but found the Enemy Masters of it, whereupon he ran to the Block-House, and thereby sav'd himself from being taken Prisoner.

The Commander in Chief was pleased to order a Board of two Brig'r Gen'ls and three Field Officers to assemble the Day following to enquire into the Cause of the Affront suffered at Paulis Hook on the Morning of the 19th and to report to him thereupon, & yesterday having received the Opinion of the Board, He gave Orders for putting Major Sutherland in Arrest, and for him to prepare to take his Tryal before a Court Martial, upon a Charge of *General Misconduct as Commandant* at Paulis Hook, on the Morning of the 19th Instant * * [*New York Historical Society's Collections*, 1875, 99.]

XII.

Captain Levin Handy to George Handy.

Paramus 22 July 1779

Before this reaches you, I doubt not but you have heard of our success at Powles Hook, where the enemy had a very strong fort, within one and a quarter miles from New York. We started from this place on Wednesday last [at] half after ten o'clock, taking our route by a place called the New Bridge on Hackensac River, where my two companies were joined by three hundred Virginians and a company of Dismounted Dragoons commanded by Capt McLane. We took up our Line of March about 5 o'clock in the evening from the Bridge, the nearest route with safety, to Powles, distant then about twenty miles, with my detachment in front, the whole under command of the gallant Major Lee. The works were to be carried by storm—the whole to advance in three solid columns, one of which I had the honour to command. The attack was to commence at half after twelve o'clock, but having been greatly embarrassed on our march, and having a number of difficulties to surmount, did not arrive at the point of attack till after four o'clock in the morning, when, after a small fire from them, we gained their works, and put about fifty of them to the bayonet, took one hundred and fifty seven prisoners, exclusive of seven commanding officers; this was completed in less than thirty minutes, and a retreat ordered, as we had every reason to suppose, unless timely, it would be cut off. Our situation was so difficult that we could not bring off any stores. We had a morass to pass of upwards two miles, the greatest part of which we were obliged to pass by files, and several canals to ford up to our breast in water. We advanced with bayonets, pans open, cocks fallen, to prevent any fire from our side; and believe me, when I assure, we did not fire a musket.

You will see a more particular account of it in the papers than it is in my power to give you at present. It is thought to be the greatest enterprise ever undertaken in America. Our loss is so inconsiderable that I do not mention it. [*Life and Correspondence of Reed, II.*, 135.]

XIII.

W. Crogan to Bernard Gratz.

Camp North of Smiths Clove }
August 22. 1779 }

I suppose you have had a variety of accounts of the sacking of Powel's Hook, which was taken by surprise about 3 o'clock the morning of the 19th inst., and instantly evacuated again by us, after doing no greater damage than taking 7 officers and about 160 Rank and File prisoners, and killing about 20 in the Garrison. We have about 7 privates missing. Had not the officer who commanded—Major Lee—been in so great a hurry from the Garrison, much more execution might have been done, as they did not take time to carry off all the prisoners, or even to take a Major and party of men who were then in their power. Not the least damage whatever was done to the Garrison. The Magazine was not blown up, the Barricks not sett on fire, the cannon not spiked, no article of Stores, Clothing, &c. &c. of which a great plenty were there, was the least damaged; in fact, nothing further was done than rushing into the Garrison in confusion and driving out the prisoners, mostly without their clothes. Perhaps there will be an inquiry into the reasons of the confusion and great haste the party made to get out of the fort without destroying so many valuable stores as were in their possession. Several officers have been much injured in the Virginia line, on account of giving Major Lee the command of 300 of our men to reduce Powel's Hook, and unjust methods taken by him to have the command, by telling one of our Majors, who marched with the 300 men, that his commission was older than it really is—otherwise he would not have had the command over him. I believe Major Lee will be arrested. I marched with a covering party but did not go near the Garrison. Lord Stirling, who commands here, is very uneasy at our complaints on this affair. Several letters have passed between his lordship and the officers of our line concerning 300 of our men under Major Lee. * * * [*Hist. Magazine, I.*, 180.]

XIV.

General Washington to Major Lee.

Head Quarters 23 August 1779

I have received your report of the attack of Paulus Hook, transmitted by Captain Rudulph, which I have forwarded to Congress by Lieutenant McAllister. I shall be sorry if this should be contrary to your wish, or Captain Rudulph's expectation, as I have the best opinion of that gentleman's merit. My motives for sending Lieutenant McAllister with the despatches were, that he commanded a *forlorn hope*, and got possession of the standard. As custom required the sending of this to Congress, I thought the bearer of it ought to be the person, who had the good fortune to gain possession of it, especially as you had forwarded it by him to me; nor would it have been warranted by precedent to send one with the despatches, and another with the standard. You will find my sense of your conduct, and of that of the officers and men under your command, expressed in the general order of yesterday, and in my letter to Congress. I congratulate you on your success. You will send a small escort of dragoons with Lieutenant McAllister. [*Writings of Washington, VI.*, 333.]

XV.

On the evening of the 18th inst. Lieut. Col. Buskirk, in consequence of intelligence received of the rebels intending to carry off the forage and grain from the English Neighborhood and Bergen, marched with a part of the 4th Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers, and about 30 of the garrison Battalion from Powles Hook, towards the liberty pole, near which, they lay concealed till after sunrise, when they observed a considerable body of rebels moving towards the New Bridge, which induced them to think their design had been discovered; they therefore moved into the main road, where they found themselves in the center of a column of 600 rebels, who were returning from Powles Hook; it being no time to deliberate, they attacked the enemy with such spirit, that notwithstanding their great superiority in numbers, took three prisoners, and threw them into such confusion, as obliged them to throw away coats, knapsacks, hats, &c. and 30 stands of arms, which were mostly destroyed; at which time fresh troops coming to the rebels assistance, they began to form, and endeavour, by moving on the right and left of the Colonel's party, to surround it, which pointed out the necessity of pushing for the height, to gain which, was a matter of contest for some time, at about 60 yards distance, when perceiving the rebels (from the advantage of ground) were likely to succeed, the men were ordered to fix bayonets and advance

briskly, which so disconcerted them, that they immediately wheeled to the right and left, and let the party continue their route to Powles Hook without farther interruption, and without the loss of a single man either of the 4th or garrison battalion. The conduct of the Officers and Privates of both was such, as justly entitled them to applause. * * As the Printer of Saturdays Paper has not represented Facts relative to the Attack on Powlis Hook, on the 19th Instant it is not amiss that the Printers will have the Candor to insert the following :

That nearly about half an Hour after two, the Rebels in three Divisions (exceeding 400 Men) passed the Ditch in Front of the Abbatis, about 20 Yards from the Abbatis, where they were fired upon by a few Centries, but having seized immediately on the Block House Guards, who in place of defending their Post, ran out to see what was the Matter, they proceeded to the Work, which they soon became Masters of, with the Cannon, &c. But they were so confused and alarmed, they neither spiked the Cannon, nor damaged the Barracks, or made any other use of their Victory, than carrying off about 100 prisoners, among whom there are ten Hessians (whose Loss is much regretted) and four Officers of Colonel Buskirk's Battalion, and plundering a few women.

This Panic (amongst them) was occasioned by an incessant Fire kept on them from a small Redoubt into which Maj. Sutherland threw himself with a Capt., Subaltern, and 25 gallant Hessians, on the first Alarm. The Rebels repeatedly challenged the Redoubt to surrender, or they would bayonet them, to which they received a Fire and No, for Answer. About half after 8 o'Clock Major Sutherland was joined by one Light Infantry Company of the Guards, under the Command of Captain Dundass with which he immediately marched, and Captain Maynard was shortly after ordered to follow Major Sutherland by Colonel Gordon, on which Major Sutherland marched both companies, in order to succour Colonel Buskirk, and after going about 15 Miles, he found that Colonel Buskirk had a smart Engagement with the Rebels some Time before and had returned. There were a few Prisoners made, amongst whom is a Captain Meale, who was found asleep from the great Fatigue he underwent; and surely unless he had been a Livingston, Laurens, or Adams, he could not in that Situation, forfeit his Claim to British Valour and Humanity. The Light Infantry rested here for an Hour, during which Dr. Gordon gallantly charged two Rebels who fired at him, and took one of them.

Major Sutherland finding one Object of his March answered, by Colonel Buskirk's being safe, and 100 Men not sufficient to answer his other Intentions, returned, this charming Body of Men, having made a March of about 30 Miles in less than 10 Hours.

Ensign Barrete (who was a Volunteer) reported to Major Sutherland, that he destroyed a Gunsmith's Tools &c. to the Amount of £100. [*New York Gazette, August* 23, 1779.]

XVI.

Sundry late military occurrences, which you cannot be unacquainted with, gave the alarm to the enterprising genius of Major Lee, who being ordered into this country, took into contemplation an attempt on Powles-Hook, a place naturally difficult of access, and highly improved by art. He busily employed himself in gaining a knowledge of the place, its situation, strength &c. This done, he communicated the matter to his Excellency, who, surprised at the many obstacles, declined his assent to an affair so replete with danger. But on a fuller representation from the Major, whose endeavours were unremitted until the necessary intelligence was collected—having devised the mode of attack, the method of retreat, and the number of troops adequate, transmitted them accurately to the General, who was pleased to approve of the disposition, and ordered everything requisite for a matter of so much difficulty.

A description of the place will not be improper, as it will serve to give you an idea of the many obstructions to be met with. The Hook is formed by a winding curve of North River, directly opposite New York; a wide gut intersects the tongue of land, and leaves the place of fortification an entire island; the gut in depth is so considerably increased, as to render it impassable at a little more than half flood, interior to this runs a line of abbattis of great strength, which extends to the extreme verges of the island; still within these is a fort (except the gateway) impregnable, assisted by a chain of redoubts situate on its left, of superior strength; the whole surrounded by a marsh two miles in breadth, rendered almost impervious, by reason of a number of guts, which irregularly intersect it at various points.

Three hundred Virginians, under the command of Major Clark, two companies of Maryland, and M'Lane's dismounted dragoons, composed the assailants. The whole, directed by Major Lee, took their route from the New Bridge on Hackensack, attended by a number of Wagons to convey the opinion of a foraging party. The timid apprehensions of a principal guide, on our nearer approach to the enemy, proved the source of numberless mistakes, which retarded the execution of the design three hours, and occasioned an alteration in the primary disposition, instead of attacking in three different places as at first intended.—The body was formed into two columns, and after forcing the abbattis, a separation took place by Major Clark's inclining to the right, the other column to the left; the forlorn preceded at some distance, instantly seized the grand fort, and reechoed the Watchword; in less than ten minutes a complete possession of the works was effected, with little or no loss.

The necessity of a retreat every moment became evident; day light approached apace, and obliged us to retire precipitately, tho' without confusion. Relying on the boats which were to transport us over the Hackinsack, 3 miles distant from the scene of action, and which constituted our safety—we moved on with the prisoners—but our arrival soon convinced us of a disap-

pointment. The dangers of the situation were manifest; the North River on the right was in many places not more than two miles distant from the party with the major part of the British army strewed along the opposite shore, obliged the exertion of every device and stratagem to obviate their intercepting a retreat of eighteen miles, which was judiciously effected, not withstanding all their efforts to the contrary. [*Pennsylvania Packet, August* 28, 1779.]

XVII.

New York August 24th 1779

Sir: I am directed by Major Gen'l Pattison to signify to you his Approbation of your Conduct with respect to the Flag, which came to Paulis Hook this day, and to desire that no Flags, who may come in future from the Enemy, be permitted to come within your most advanced Picquets, but wait there and deliver any Letters &c they may bring to such Officer as you shall send out to receive them.

I am Sir &c.

S. P. A.

P. S The Flag now at Paulis Hook, is to be immediately sent back.
Col. Buskirk.

XVIII.

Major Lee to President Reed.

August 27, 1779

I never conceived myself so important in the army as I find I am. Captains and subalterns used to seek me; Generals and Colonels are now barking at me with open mouth. Colonel Gist of Virginia, an Indian hunter, has formed a cabal. I mean to make the matter very serious, because a full explanation will recoil on my foes, and give new light to the enterprize.

In my report to General Washington * * * I passed the usual general compliments on the troops under my command. I did not tell the world that near one half of my countrymen left me—that it was reported to me by Major Clarke as I was entering the marsh—that notwithstanding this and every other dumb sign, I pushed on to the attack.

Had I been unsuccessful, I was determined to leave my corpse within the enemy's lines. The brave Marylanders stood by me faithfully. Major Clarke, with the Virginians exerted himself. Their efforts to second his endeavors were not the most vigorous. What I now write I write in confidence. You will probably see the whole matter in print. I am determined to push Colonel

Gist and party. The brave and generous throughout the whole army support me warmly. I do not know that any general officers are my foes. I have received the thanks of General Washington in the most flattering terms, and the congratulations of General Greene, Wayne and the officers of the Light Infantry. Do not let any whispers affect you, my dear sir. Be assured that the more full the scrutiny, the more honour your friend will receive, and the more ignominy will be the fate of my foes. * * * * [*Life & Correspondence of Reed, II.*, 126.]

XIX

Head Quarters, New York 30th August 1779

Major William Sutherland commanding the Garrison Battalion, tried by the General Court Martial of which Lt. Col. Bruce is President, accused of misconduct as commandant of Paulus Hook, on the Night between the 18th and 19th of this Month ; (August) is found not Guilty of the Charge alledged against him, and is therefore Honorably Acquitted.

The Commander in Chief approves the Sentence and Orders Major Wm. Sutherland to be released from his arrest. [*From Original in Collection of New York Historical Society.*]

XX.

General Washington to Major Lee.

Head Quarters 1 September 1779.

I received your letter of this date, "requesting me to give you in writing the instructions, which you verbally received from me on the subject of Paulus Hook, when you were last at head-quarters, and particularly concerning the immediate evacuation of the post after the reduction, and concerning the retreat."

When you were last at head-quarters, the enterprise against Paulus Hook was in contemplation, but not finally determined, as there were some points of information still to be more fully obtained. I gave you then in general, my ideas of the manner in which it should be conducted, whenever attempted, and desired you to use your best endeavours to procure information in such matters, as appeared not to be sufficiently well understood, and mentioned the precautions that should be taken to cover the design, and secure the party, which might be employed in the enterprise, in its approach. But with respect to the point to which your request more particularly extends, to wit, "the evacuation of the post, and concerning the retreat——" my principal fear,

from the moment I conceived a design against the post, was on account of the retreat, founded on the relative situation of the post to that of the enemy on York Island. This circumstance induced me to add, that, in case the enterprise should be found eligible on farther inquiries, and determined on, no time should be lost, in case it succeeded, in attempting to bring off cannon, stores, or any other articles, as a few minutes' delay might expose the party at least to imminent risk. I further recollect, that I likewise said, that no time should be spent, in such case, in collecting stragglers of the garrison, who might skulk and hide themselves, lest it should prove fatal; also that, if the post could not be carried in an instant by surprise, the attempt must be relinquished. My objects were to surprise it, to bring off the garrison immediately, and to effect a secure retreat. [*Writings of Washington, VI.*, 336.]

XXI.

Head Quarters, New York 6th September 1779.

Serg't John Taswell, of the 4th Battalion New Jersey Volunteers tried by the General Court Martial of which Lt. Col. Leland, Foot Guards is President, for quitting his Post, at the Left Hand Block House at Paulus Hook in a shameful and scandalous manner on the Night between the 18th and 19th of August, is found Guilty of the Crime alleged against him, in Breach of the 13th Article of the 14th Section of the Articles of War; and, is therefore Sentenced to suffer Death by being Hanged by the Neck untill he is Dead.

The Commander in Chief approves the Sentence.

Head Quarters, New York 7th Sept. 1779.

Serg't John Taswell of the 4th Batt'n, New Jersey Volunteers, under Sentence of Death, is to be executed on Thursday next, the 9th Inst., between the Hours of Nine and Twelve, within the Garrison of Paulus Hook. [*From Original in Collection of New York Historical Society.*]

XXII.

After Orders 9th September 1779.

In Consideration of the former Good Character of Serg't John Taswell, (who was to have been executed this day,) and at the Recommendation of the President and Members of the Court Martial, His Excellency, the Commander in Chief is pleased to grant him Free Pardon, and orders him to be Discharged from his Majesties Service. [*From Original in Collection of New York Historical Society.*]

XXIII.

Major Lee to President Reed.

Head Quarters Sept 9 1779.

Believe me, sir, the congratulations of my friends are more pleasing to me, (although a young soldier,) than any applause from the public. Congress have not yet published any report. I presume they have good reasons for it. If they have not, they treat me injuriously. My trial goes on apace; the evidence of the prosecution throws additional lustre on every part of my conduct. I expect concessions will be offered this day from the chief of the conspiracy: their own interest, not candour, will induce the offer; if made, perhaps I may be good-natured on the occasion. Pity already has got the better of resentment. I mean to have my trial printed, for the satisfaction of some gentlemen of the Virginia line. I enclose my order of battle and disposition on the march; I wish it to be published with my report, as it will serve to elucidate the enterprises. [*Life & Correspondence of Reed, II.*, 127.]

XXIV.

During the whole war only six gold medals were ordered by Congress, as follows:

1. Gen. Washington, March 25, 1776; Seige of Boston.
2. Gen. Gates, November 4, 1777; Surrender of Burgoyne.
3. Gen. Wayne, July 26, 1779; Stony Point.
4. Major Lee, September 24, 1779; Paulus Hoeck.
5. Gen. Morgan, March 9, 1781; Cowpens.
6. Gen. Greene, October 29, 1781; Eutaw Springs.

This indicates how Congress regarded "the little stroke at Paulus Hoeck":

On one side of the medal that was struck is a bust of Lee with the words Henrico Lee Legionis Equit. Prafecto. Comitia Americana. "The American Congress to Henry Lee, Colonel of Cavalry." On the reverse is the inscription, "Non Obstantib. Fluminibus Vallis Astutia & Vertute Bellica Parva Manu Hostes Vicit Victosq. Armis Humanitate Devinxit. In Mem. Pugn. Ad. Paulus Hook Die XIX Aug 1779. "Notwithstanding rivers and intrenchments, he with a small band conquered the foe by warlike skill and prowess, and firmly bound by his humanity those who had been conquered by his arms. In memory of the conflict at Paulus Hook, Nineteenth of Aug., 1779."

On the 24th of September Congress passed the following resolutions respecting the affair:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of Congress be given to his Excellency, General Washington, for ordering with so much wisdom the late attack on the enemy's fort and works at Powles Hook.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of Congress be given to Major General Lord Stirling for the judicious measures taken by him to forward the enterprize and to secure the retreat of the party.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of Congress be given to Major Lee for the remarkable prudence, address and bravery displayed by him on the occasion, and that they approve the humanity shown in circumstances prompting to severity as honorable to the army of the United States and correspondent to the noble principles on which they were assumed.

"*Resolved*, That Congress entertain a high sense of the discipline, fortitude and spirit manifested by the officers and soldiers under the command of Major Lee in the march action and retreat and while with singular satisfaction they acknowledge the merit of these gallant men, they feel an additional pleasure by considering them as part of an army in which very many brave officers and soldiers have proved by their cheerful performance of every duty under every difficulty that they ardently wish to give a truly glorious example they now receive.

"*Resolved*, That Congress justly esteem the military caution so happily combined with daring activity by Lieutenants McCallister and Rudolph in leading on the forlorn hope.

"*Resolved*, That a medal of gold emblematical of this affair be struck under the direction of the Board of Treasury and presented to Major Lee.

"*Resolved*, That the brevet and the pay and subsistence of Captain be given to Lieutenant McCallister and to Lieutenant Rudolph respectively.

"*Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be put into the hands of Major Lee, to be by him distributed among the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the detachment he commanded at the attack and surprize of Powles-Hook in such manner as the commander in chief shall direct."* [*Journals of Congress*, (1779) V., 368–370.]

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*— General Washington to Major Lee.

I have given a Warrant to Captain Rudulph for the sum granted by Congress to the non-commissioned officers and privates concerned in the attack of Paulus Hook. You will be pleased to distribute this money in proportion of the non-commissioned officers and privates, which was the manner observed in the case of Stony Point. [*Writings of Washington, VI.*, 376.]

XXV.

General Orders.

Head Quarters, Moors House, Sept'r 11th 1779.

At a Gen'l Court Martial of the Line the 2nd Instant, whereof Colonel Marshall is President, Major Henry Lee of the Light Dragoons was tried upon the following Charges:

1st. For withholding a Letter sent by him from Lord Stirling to Colonel Gist (of the 16th Virginia Regiment) on the Morning of the 18th August; by that means keeping him ignorant of a matter which required his immediate Information.

2ndly. After having obtained three Hundred men from Colonel Gist's Detachment with which Major Clark was ordered, to inform him that his Commission was dated in 1777, thereby assuming the Command of him when in fact it was dated in 1778, and of a Junior Date to Major Clarke's, which he could not be ignorant of.

3rdly. For conducting the Detachment under his (Major Lee's) Command on the March to Powles Hook with so much Disorder and Confusion as to cause almost the whole of the 1st Batt'n under his immediate Command to be lost.

4thly. For ordering Capt. Smith of Colonel Gist's Regt. who was leading one of the Divisions under the Command of Capt. Forsythe of his own Corps of Horse who was a Junior Officer.

5thly. For giving the Command of the Forlorn Hope to Lieut. McAulister for some Time past annexed to his Corps, when the rest of the subalterns solicited that it should be balloted for.

6thly. For ordering a Retreat from the Fort before a Party of the Enemy in a Redoubt had been made Prisoners, which might easily have been effected, and was sollicited by many of the officers, and not only leaving that undone, but suffering the Stores, Block-Houses and Works to remain entire when they might so easily have been destroyed.

7thly. For bringing off the Party in such a confused irregular and unmilitary Manner that they might have fallen an easy Prey to a very inconsiderable Number of the Enemy, had they attempted to have intercepted them.

8thly and Lastly. For behaving in a manner unbecoming an Officer and Gentleman.

The Court having considered the 1st Charge are of opinion it is unsupported by Evidence, and is groundless, and do Acquit him with Honor.

The Court having considered the 2d Charge are of Opinion that Major Lee did thro' inattention give Major Clark a wrong date of his Commission, but by no means intended to impose on Major Clark by assuming the Command of him, having express Orders from his Excellency the Commander in Chief for that special Command, do Acquit him with Honor.

The Court having considered the 3d Charge are of Opinion that there were some disorders in the Line of March to Powles-Hook & that the greater Part of the first Batt'n was separated from the Column in the Darkness of the Night and marching thro' the Woods. They are further of Opinion that the disorders & separation did not proceed from any neglect, or want of Attention in Major Lee, and do Acquit him with Honor.

The Court having considered the 4th Charge, Are of Opinion that Major Lee ordered Capt'n Forsythe to take the Command of the Column which had been before commanded by Capt'n Smith which Order was in consequence of Captain Forsythe's being well Acquainted with the Situation of the Enemy, That it was impossible for Major Lee to know the dates of the Officers Commissions And do Acquit him with Honor.

The Court having considered the 5th Charge Are of Opinion that Major Lee gave the Command of the Forlorn Hope to Lieut. McAulister which was occasioned by his being under the Necessity of altering his Mode of Attack in consequence of a seperation of the Troops and do acquit him with Honor.

The Court having considered the 6th Charge are of Opinion, That Major Lee in evacuating the Fort immediately after it was taken, acted in perfect conformity to the Orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief. The time the Assault was made and the apprehensions of being intercepted in his Retreat fully Justifies his Conduct, and the Court do Acquit him with Honor.

The Court having considered the 7th Charge are of Opinion that perfect Military Order was preserved in the Retreat of the Troops in the Rear where Major Lee commanded in Person, That the Enemy made an Attempt to intercept his Retreat, which he subverted by his *Activity* and *Judgement*, and do Acquit him with Honor.

The Court having considered the 8th & last Charge are of Opinion that Major Lee's Conduct was uniform and Regular, supporting his Military Character with *Magnanimity* and *Judgement* and that he by no Means Acted derogatory to the Gentleman and the Soldier which Characters he fills with Honor to his Country and the Army.

The Commander in Chief confirms the Opinion of the Court.

Major Lee is Released from his Arrest. [*Ms. Orderly Book in possession of the New York Historical Society.*]

The order appointing the court which tried Major Lee was dated August 29th, 1779. It was constituted as follows:

"Colonel Marshall, President

"A Lieut-Colonel, or Major next for this duty and two Captains from the Maryland and Connecticut Lines, the Garrison and Nixon's Brigade, and at Lt. Col. or Major and one Captain from the Penn'a Line to attend as Members."

XXVI.

Major Lee to Major Clark.

Be pleased to transmit me p'r bearer a return of the non-commissioned [officers] and soldiers who joined me under your command the 18th of August.

I have received the money presented by Congress to the assailants of Powles Hook, and cannot proceed to the distribution of it till I receive your return.

Oct'r 19th '79

Monmouth.

Major Lee to Major Clark.

[Without date.]

Lieutenant Rudulph waits on you with the returns of the Powles Hook assailants from this quarter. Be good enough to adjust the money matters with him, as Captain Handy is down, and wishes to take up with him the quota due his detachment—Rudulph brings up a G. R., one of the wounded has had him in possession.

Major Lee to Major Clark.

I have waited a long time for your return which I had wrote three times requesting. I cannot detain the money any longer. I have guessed, with Mr. Rudulph's aid, at your numb'r. I hope it may be accurate. I must beg you will please pay Thos. Davis, a Soldier in the 1st Virg'a Regt. a mare which Mr. Lewis will present.

Edentown Nov. 1. 1779. [*Copies of Originals in possession of Lyman C. Draper, of the Wisconsin Historical Society.*]

XXVII.

General Morgan to Major Clark.

10th October 1779

I now congratulate you on your success at Powlus Hook; but I assure you till lately, and within these few days, I did not know you ware in the Scuffle; but since I have found it out, I endeavored to make it as public as possible, as it was alwais my wish, that Every Man's Merits should be made publick. * * *

Major Lee to Major Clark.

Major Lee begs that Major Clark will be pleased to acquaint him with the loss of his troops in the late action, and the names and the regiments, Lt. Vandeville, Capt. Crump, & whether Capt Reed was not Senior officer next to himself,—if he was not, who was?

Major Lee begs that Major Clark would put off the sale of the Negroes till the 23d, when the horses might be sold at the same time.

A place ought to be appointed, & hour. Suppose Suffrains tavern—previous notice to be given.

Oct. 11, 1779.

[Reply to above, without date.]

Major Clark has not yet been furnished with lists from the Reg'ts of the No. of men lost in the late attack on Powles Hook. The Messenger says he is in a hurry, or the Major would send to such Reg'ts as have not given him an acc't. Lt Vandeville, I am told, is in the First Reg't. Capt Crump in the First State. Capt. Reed was the eldest Captain, and marched in front of the command.

Suffern's tavern is a very convenient place for the sale. [*Copies of the Originals in possession of Lyman C. Draper, of the Wisconsin Historical Society.*]

XXVIII.

Lord Stirling to Major Clark.

Paramis August 18th 1779

On receipt of this, you will put yourself, with your detachment, under the command of Major Lee, and give your best assistance to him in carrying into execution certain measures I have concerted with him. [*Copy of the Original in possession of Lyman C. Draper, of the Wisconsin Historical Society.*]

As Major Jonathan Clark was a prominent figure in the attack on Paulus Hoeck, and as the incidents of his active and eventful life have never been published, I will be pardoned for the following brief reference to him:

He was born in Albemarle County, Va., in 1750. When about four years of age his father removed to Caroline County, in that State, and afterwards located at Woodstock, in the Virginia Valley. In this county (Dunmore) Jonathan was made clerk of the court, and in 1774 was chosen with Rev. (afterwards General) Peter Muhlenburg to represent that county in the House

of Burgesses. At the same time, he was chosen a delegate to the State Convention. In July, 1775, he was appointed First Lieutenant in an Independent Rifle Company in that county. At the close of that year he was appointed Captain in Muhlenburg's 8th Virginia Regiment. He raised a company of 75 men and eight officers. Early in 1776 this regiment was stationed at Suffolk, on the Virginia coast, to guard against Lord Dunmore. In June the regiment was sent to Charleston to aid in its defence against Sir Peter Parker and Clinton. In July the regiment was sent to Savannah on an intended expedition against St. Augustine. This matter falling through, the regiment was sent north to join General Washington. In February, 1777, Muhlenburg was made a Brigadier General, and Abraham Bowman was appointed Colonel of the 8th Virginia. Clark was in the several battles in which his regiment was engaged in the following two years. During a part of this time he was in Colonel Wood's 12th Virginia Regiment, probably owing to a union of the 8th and 12th Regiments. The 8th seems to have suffered severe losses, for a letter, in the Fall of 1778, to Major Clark, laments "the poor old 8th reduced Reg't," and Colonel Bowman was relieved as a supernumerary officer.

Yet on the 20th of March, 1779, Clark was appointed Major in the 8th Virginia Regiment, to take rank as such from the 10th of January, 1778. [Vide Lee's letter to Clark in Appendix, XXIX., where Lee says he supposed Clark's commission was in 1779.] On the 23d of November, 1779, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Virginia, to take rank on the 10th of May preceding. This shows that the "poor old 8th," though reduced, had not been incorporated into the 12th, and Clark, it would seem, was not in the 12th very long. On the 23d of July, 1779, he commanded the guard over the prisoners taken at Stony Point. In December, 1779, he was in command of the 8th. Early in 1780 he was sent south to the defence of Charleston, and was made prisoner in May of that year.

After the war he settled in Spotsylvania County. In 1785 he was appointed by Governor Patrick Henry a Major in the Militia. In November, 1793, he was elected by the Legislature of Virginia one of the four Major Generals of the State. About 1800 he removed to Kentucky, and settled about four miles from Louisville, where he died of apoplexy in the fall of 1811. He was an elder brother of General George Rogers Clark, so famous in the history of Kentucky.

XXIX.

Lord Stirling to Major Clark.

Camp Ramopogh, August 21st 1779

When it was determined to attempt a surprise of the Garrison of Powles Hook, Major Lee requested that I would appoint you to the Command of the party I was to furnish him with, in a manner particularly favorable to your

character, and under a supposition that you were a junior officer to him. Under that apprehension I appointed you for that service; and I do assure you, I did not know the contrary till yesterday on my way to this place; had I known it, your going should have depended on your own option, for I never would have hurt the feelings of any officer so much as to *order* him to serve under a junior officer.

Your readiness to go on the service, and your behavior on it, not only have my highest approbation, but demand my particular thanks.

Major Lee to Major Clark.

Paramus Aug. 22, 1779

It affects me most sensibly to find the mistake committed respecting our commissions.

On being honored with the command of the troops destined for the storm of P. Hook, I inquired previous to my producing General Washington's let. to Lord Stirling of the rank of the Virginia Majors. I was repeatedly told you were in '79. This presumption was so impressed on my mind that I gave a thoughtless answer to your question about commissions during the hurry of the march, confirming our mutual opinions.

It is so evident that I must have supposed you a junior officer that none but those gentlemen who hate me for reasons unknown to me, can seriously raise a doubt on the subject.

Why should I have solicited your being joined to me on the Expedition had I not believed you to be younger in office. Lord Stirling, if called on, will declare my solicitation to have been made, and that we both presumed yourself junior in commission.

It is not in my power to say more on the subject. I can only declare most sacredly that I believed you to have been one of the youngest Majors of the Line, and that this belief actuated my conduct, nor did I ever know the contrary till informed by Major Cabell on the 19th.

I assure you, Sir, that I am under great obligations to you for the temper and coolness with which you conduct yourself. It must proceed from the persuasion you possess that the clash was unfortunate, and all owing to mistake and hurry.

Make what use you please of this l'r, and believe me to be, Sir, with great respect, &c. Major Clark, Woodfords Brigade. [*Copies of the Originals in possession of Lyman C. Draper, of the Wisconsin Historical Society.*]

XXX.

In the night of the 18th to the 19th of August they fell upon the post at Paul's Hook. This is a tongue of land on the Jersey side and opposite to New York, which extends out into the mouth of the Hudson and is separated from

the land by a brook and a morass. There was only one solid road leading through the latter, and only one bridge over the brook, and as the peninsula besides the steep hills and the rocks scattered over it was also provided with redoubts and block-houses at the more important points, it was considered quite impregnable. An abatis was also constructed along the brook. The garrison usually consisted of a British battalion, 60 invalids, and a division of provincials.

On the night mentioned a part of the garrison was ordered off on an expedition in the region of New Bridge. The American General Stirling, being in the vicinity, determined to take advantage of this opportunity for an attack upon the weakly garrisoned post and destined 500 men under Major Lee for this purpose.

To reinforce somewhat the weakened garrison, the Hessian Captain Von Schallern, of the Regiment Hereditary Prince, received orders to go over from New York to Paul's Hook with 40 men of his company.

When the division appointed for the expedition had marched off, Major Lee, who had hitherto been lying in ambush, set about executing his design. He passed over the morass and the brook by the bridge, and attacked in the rear the Hessian post stationed on it, consisting of one subaltern officer and ten men, who could not hold out against the superior force and were captured after the bravest resistance. The invalids, sleeping carelessly in a block-house, were now attacked. Captain Von Schallern with his men might have been doing the same, for the English commander himself had told him to go quietly to bed; but luckily for both, he had a better judgment of his situation and kept his men under arms. As the enemy unexpectedly and quickly advanced, Schallern threw himself into a fleche lying in his rear, and here awaited the enemy. Major Lee called out to him to surrender, as he was surrounded and all resistance was consequently useless, and in case of refusal no quarter would be given. Schallern answered: "If you want me, attack me, both sides will then have more honor from the affair." Then he ordered, "fire"! and with his band of 30 men bravely resisted every assault of the superior force, until towards morning assistance arrived, upon which the enemy withdrew. [*Translated from Die deutschen Hulfstruppen im nordamerikanishen Befreiungskriege*, 1776 *bis* 1783, *von Max von Elking*, *Vol.* 2. *p.* 54.]

XXXI.

For the Pennsylvania Packet.

To impede a young man climbing to fame through the difficult and tedious path of merit, requires a depravity of soul which few possess. It is in such exertions that human nature discovers its baseness. With what infamy then are we to mark the attempts that have been made to throw a shade over the splendid enterprise of Paulus Hook? How must we lament that officers in the American Army have undertaken the ungenerous business!

It is well known that Major Lee has been arrested, arraigned and tried by a court martial. On what ground, or from what motives, the prosecution was maintained, his honorable acquittal from every charge may sufficiently explain. However, in justice to the Army, let it be known, that it was begun and conducted by the venerable Col. Gist, who was led to believe it his duty from the insinuations of some obscure officers in the Virginia line. How distressing that a gentleman of his rank and age should declare himself so open to imposition! How fortunate for the chagrined whisperers that their names are as unknown as their actions are insignificant! Happy in their obscurity, they are secure from ignominy. It is observable that one of the charges exhibited against Major Lee conveys an idea that the objects of the enterprise were not completely accomplished. Let the following extracts from his Excellency's letter of instructions illustrate that point. "My objects are to surprise it, to bring the garrison off immediately, and to effect a secure retreat." Was not the post of Paulus Hook surprised? Was not the garrison brought off immediately? Was not a secure retreat effected?

CHARACTER.

[*Pennsylvania Packet, September* 28, 1779.]

The following is Colonel Gist's reply to the above letter:

To the Printer of the Pennsylvania Packet:

I observe in your paper of the 28th of Sept. a piece signed "Character." Whoever the anonymous author is, or whatever his character in life may be, he certainly will never be entitled to the character of an impartial historian unless his future productions prove essentially different. That Major Lee was arrested, tried and honorably acquitted by a court Martial is a truth; and the extract from his instructions may be genuine likewise, but in the other part of his narative he has either ignorantly or with design perverted things in the grossest manner. I am not at present inclined to enter into a detail of matters or examine by what means a shade was cast over the splendid enterprise against Powles Hook. I am unaccustomed to paper wars and have a total aversion to them; but if I am compelled to engage, it shall not be in the dark. I must first know who my antagonist is, that I may frame my answer accordingly, for I should be very sorry to waste time and employ my pen in answering the productions of a genius upon whom a cane might be employed to much better purpose. I shall, therefore, call upon Mr. Character to throw aside the fictitious and assume the real name, that I may know to whom I am beholden for the favor intended me. If Mr. Character is a gentleman I make no doubt this request will be complied with; in that case it is more probable that he will hear further from me. Mr. Character would add greatly to the favors already conferred, and perhaps avoid further interrogations, if, at the same time, he would point out those obscure officers in the Virginia line, who are so ready to impose upon the unwary, that gentlemen who have hitherto escaped the snare may in future be guarded against them.

NATHANIAL GIST
Col. 16th Virginia Reg't.

XXXII.

Diary of Cap't M'Lane, beginning "Philadelphia June 10 1779," and ending "Burlington Jan'y 1780."

Thursday July 29—Whet morning, all well, this afternoon joined Maj. Lee at the New City—lay this night at Steven Stevenson's.

Friday morning 30 July, Moved down towards Bergan County, lay this night near Clarkstown.

Saturday July 31, Mr. Rudolf joined me at Smith's house and moved the Infantry to Scromburg church, reconnoitred the Enemy with Mr. Sitcher and Kelly, found them moving from Philip's farms at 2 o'clock their whole fleet sailled towards New York. Sent an express to Maj Lee, this night took post near the liberty pole, Detacht Lieut. Rudolf towards Bergen town—this night all well.

Sunday morning reconoitred towards New York, could observe a large incampment near Hell gate below harlem hights, counted fifty topsail vessels at New York and 20 at fort Washington, Rec'd intelligence that the Grayhound sloop of War arrived friday last, next day all the ships of forse put to sea and the army moved from Philip's farm to York Island. Gen. Tryon had returned from the eastward with the fleate, this Evening sent a letter to Maj Lee, took post at Quackinbushes near Scraulenburg church, Report prevails in New York that a french fleet is on the cost, Cornwallis is arrived from Eng'd, no ringforcements, a hott * took place friday last, two Regt's imbarked on bord the fleet * * orders I found to stop the intercours between New York and polleshooke.

Monday August 2, moved down to fort Lee, detacht a party towards Bargain town, the Inteljance of this day confirms the account of yesterday, this Evening a covering party came from Lord Stirling to forridg in Tea Neck, this night lay near Closter Dock.

Tusday 3d August moved down towards Bargain Woods reconoitred New York from Green point, cold discover an incampment near New York Commons, heard a fireing at Sea, the transports drawn up indicate a imbarkation some conjecture for Boston, their main incampment still below harlem hights, this night took post at the old bridge, all Well.

Wensday 4th August, moved to the new bridge, the men employed cooking three day's provisions. Calep Lewick joined me, he had bene in the service of the Enemy but chuse to retun to the service of his Country, he served in Buskerks Regt capt Rattans company. One of the six months men took a man Returning to bergan and insisted on making him a prize altho' he had Maj'r Lee's pass, on my interfering he abused me mutch, I confined him and reported him to Maj Lee, this Evening moved to Hackensack.

Thursday August 5th moved to old bridge, 5 Deserters came from Lord Rodners corps of Irish Vollunteers, they inform the Enemy are fortifying

across from river to river near Spiking devil creek. Joseph Marshall is a * in the corps they run from. this night moved towards powleshock lay in the woods all night

Friday 6th August moved to Bargain town, several people were taken coming out New York the Enemy lay Viary Close cold observe an incampment on the river shore near New York, this night lay near the old bridge, Coll Dabney came from Lord Sterling's division to * as a forridging party in English nabourhood.

Satuday Augt 7 '79 cooked provisions near Storm's house Detacht a party to act with Coll Dabneys troops, lay all night near the widow Sebriskers house, all well.

Sunday July 8 '79 Detacht Mr Rudolf with a party to lay near burgan Woods, moved myself to throw obstructions in the rods leading from fort Lee and Bull ferry, a Graite freshet in Hackinsack river owen to a heavy rain lay near Cornelius Buscarks.

Monday Augt 9th continued throwing obstructions in the different passes leading from the north river between opposite Spiken devil creek and Bulls Ferry, imployed most of the farmers in English naberhood cutting down trees,* drew sixty Rashsions, the Rifal men joined me sent them down with Sargt hagan lay this night near widow Sebriscers

Tusday Augt 10th cooked Provisions whent up to Kakiat, left my party in care of Capt Payton

Wensday Augt 11, Returned to Bargain, found the party at the old Bridg. Mr Rudolf not yet joined, lay this night near Hackensack Creek, Detacht Sergt Mitchell with six men to serch for Mr Rudolfs party

Thursday 12th '79 Mr Rudolf joined 9 o'clock detacht a party in pursuit of one Sebrisker and another refugee, lay this night at Sebriskers Mills.

Friday 13th August Sebrisker woss taken at Paramas and Brought under Guard, he pleads he came out to Give himself up his behaver is Viary Sospitious, it is a practise with those raskals to come out under the Sanction of deserters till they make discovery. This Evening Sargt Mitchell Returned, lay at Isaac Vourhosers on Perhamas, rode from old bridg.

Saturday 14th August, drew two days provisions and cooked them, a

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*—The following are the names of the English Neighborhood farmers from the Liberty Pole towards Bergen:

Thomas Harris, at Lozier's Mills; Elias Rldecker; Widow Benson on Dominie Snedeker's place; John Benson on the right; Jacob Naugle and William Day on the left; Peter De Groot on the right; Widow Lemater on Covenhoven's place; Jacob Demot on the left; John Moor at Van Horn's Mill; Derick Freeland and John Klase on the left, on Moor's place; —— Moor on the left; Widow Maree, Samuel Moor, Samuel Moor, P. Zame, Peter Bedett.

Below the road leading down to the Fort:

Roelof Westervelt, John Moor, Daniel Bralton and Abraham Day on the left; Michael Smith, —— Anderson and —— Montania on the right; Stephen Bedet, John Blinker, Widow Edsall, Jacob Edsall, Jacob Edsall and Benjamin Westervelt on the left. [*M'Lane Mss.*]

deserter came from the Enemy at Powlas Hook an intelijant fellow, he informs the Garrison consists of Buskerks Regt 200 strong, invalids 200 strong, a Lieut. commd of Artilery, the whole under —— Maj'r Sutherland lay at John Boverts

Sunday Aug 15 Enlisted Richard House a boy that formely lived with Halsteds. Detached Mr Rudolf to lay in Bargain Woods, this night lay myself at Henry Bonters in Sluckup.

Monday August 16th Moved towards Powles Hook to reconoitre, took two prisoners on Hobuck one boy siner of Buskcarks, and Able Pett of the invalids com'd by Maj'r Sutherland. Returned with the party to Hackinsack. This night lay at Storms house.

Tusday 17 Augt. Drew four days provisions. Detached two Sergts with 12 men eatch to lay in Bergain Woods this night lay near the liberty pole

Wensday 18 August this morning received Orders from Mj'r Lee to take post in the woods near Bargain in order to intercept the communication between Powls hook and the country and to Join him at a sertain place in the woods near the Three Pidgeons in order to conduct him to attack Powless hook met him and after some Deficalty arrived in morning at the works half past three, stormed them without more loss than two men killed and five wounded, we killed about fifty took 150 prisoners, 9 officials and then retired to new Bridg the distance of 22 Miles, John Page was among the Prisoners. [*Copy of the Original in possession of the New York Historical Society.*]

"The Star Spangled Banner."—By the Sængerrunde and Orchestra.

Address, by B. W. Throckmorton, Esq.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

When the invitation was accepted by me to deliver an address on this auspicious occasion, it was with the distinct proviso on my part that it should be short. But had this not been the case so fully have the distinguished and eloquent gentlemen who have preceded me performed the task of describing Paulus Hook and its battle as to leave for me but little in this direction save needless reiteration of facts already presented.

To borrow an illustration, I feel like the gleaner, who, on going into the fields, finds the harvest all gathered into sheaves and the work well and completely done.

If for no other purpose, however, than that of identifying myself with so important an event as this celebration is in the history of the city in which I live, permit me to indulge in a few observations and reflections pertinent to such an occasion.

I think it was the "young gentleman" in the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" who on hearing Christopher North talk, exclaimed in his enthusiasm: "If I should be struck blind I could see again listening to your words."

It is no idle compliment to the gentleman who has preceded me when I say that so vivid were his descriptions that Paulus Hook and its surroundings and all that had to do with the event we celebrate stand out as clearly as in a magnificent picture. The preliminary reconnoitering of Light Horse Harry Lee—the discovery that Paulus Hook was negligently guarded—Lee's ambition to rival the brilliant *coup de main* of Mad Anthony Wayne at Stony Point—the daring proposition on his part to Washington to strike the fort by surprise at night and thus insult the proud foe within cannon shot of their stronghold—New York—the reluctance of the Commander-in-Chief, overcome by the enthusiastic impetuous ardor of the gallant Lee—the careful plans and orders culminating in the instructions of Washington to "surprise the post, bring off the garrison immediately and effect a retreat," and at last the movement of the troops on the night of the 18th of August. We can see the 300 men of Lord Stirling's division, and the troops or dismounted dragoons marching, under the cover of the darkness, along that belt of rocky and wooded heights that bordered the Hudson, and at length approach the coveted fort. Perceived by the sentinel, but mistaken for Van Buskirk's foraging party (the friendly darkness favoring this mistake), they boldly advance, pass the creek and ditch, and before the British garrison are wholly roused from sleep the gallant invaders are masters of the main work. We can see Sutherland, the British Commandant of the post, with a few Hessians, throw themselves into a small block-

house on the left of the fort, and open an irregular fire. But so rapid and so sure is the work of Lee and his men that the fort is gained before a piece of artillery is fired. One hundred and fifty-nine are made prisoners, among whom are three officers. The barracks Lee intends to burn are spared because he discovers that they contain sick soldiers and a number of women with young children. So the retreat is begun, without even tarrying to destroy the artillery. "But," says Irving, "he (Lee) had achieved his object—a *coup de main* of signal audacity. Few of the enemy were slain, for there was but little fighting and no massacre. His own loss was two men killed and three wounded."

I do not propose to follow Lee in his masterly retreat. In the meagre outline I have already given I have indulged too much in repetition of what the preceding speakers have stated, suffice it to say this brilliant and audacious stroke under the very guns of New York galled and humbled the British and tories and made the Americans correspondingly exultant. It won the praises of Washington, who coupled the mention of it with the brilliant capture of Stony Point. General Charles Lee speaking of Stony Point, said that this exploit was "one of the most brilliant in history." On Jersey City's soil that romantic brilliant achievement was equalled. Of Lee's attack on Paulus Hook, James Duane, September 10th, 1779, thus writes to Alexander Hamilton: It was "one of the most daring and insolent assaults that is to be found in the records of chivalry; achievement so brilliant in itself, so romantic in the scale of British admiration, that none but a hero, inspired by the fortitude, instructed by the wisdom, and guided by the planet Washington, could by the exploit at Paulus Hook have furnished materials in the page of history to give it a parallel." But to pass from the immediate contemplation of this affair to some more general observations.

It has been said that New Jersey has a peculiar hold upon the affections of her sons; that they never leave her without regret, or return to her without joy. There is ample cause for this, and they who laugh or sneer at this gallant commonwealth know little of its history.

Call the battle-roll of the American Revolution, and where do we find New Jersey? Let Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth and Paulus Hook answer. Search the pages of history and find a battle among the many fought to create this great nation in which Jerseymen did not take part, and always with honor; and on the historic page, too, read the fact, that during the revolutionary struggle New Jersey contributed more in blood and treasure in proportion to her wealth and population to the patriot cause than any other colony.

Again, no one can read the record of New Jersey and her troops in our late gigantic contest waged to secure equal justice to all men—to preserve what our forefathers had created—to prove this government a nation, not a league, no one, I say, can read that record without a quicker beating of the heart in pride. More than 90,000 men were by New Jersey sent first and last to the front—an excess of over 11,000 more than was required of her. And in all that goes to make good soldiers—in order, discipline, obedience, coolness, daring, staying power, self-sacrifice, unquestionable patriotism—New Jersey's troops had and could have had no superiors. Nor is it alone the war record of the State of which New Jerseymen have a right to be proud.

From her early existence she has been conservative in the exactment and just in the execution of her laws, pure and able in her judiciary, enlightened and liberal in the cause of education, and has always been a friend to progress.

Then again note her agricultural and mineral resources. Her advantages of position between the two great cities of New York and Philadelphia making her land per acre higher in value than any other Middle State, her minerals causing her to rank as one of the great mineral States. In manufacturing resources, too, she is almost unequalled.

These are fair subjects for contemplation even on a day on which we celebrate a particular event. They are part of the results of the successful revolutionary struggle. They serve to stimulate even at this centennial celebration, a pride in and love for the State. The various centennial celebrations that have

blazed in a circle of burning patriotism around the land, have been great national educators, and inspirers to lofty thoughts and fervent devotion to country. It would have been a lasting shame had the citizens of Jersey City failed to make provision for the proper celebration of so gallant an achievement as the battle of Paulus Hook. And let me add that their, I might say our duty, does not end with the conclusion of to-day's exercises and observances. Subscriptions to the Paulus Hook Fund should be continued until a monument marks the spot where the old fort stood, which shall bear appropriate inscriptions, so that young and old may be daily reminded of a daring and audacious blow struck on Jersey City's soil for liberty.

It was love of liberty and justice and right that nerved the arm and fired the heart of the early patriot to bear all the trials and sufferings of seven years of arduous struggle, at last to be rewarded by the establishment of a free and independent nation. It was love of liberty, justice and right best to be preserved within the Union that lately called from every walk in life three millions of defenders and enabled them to endure with uncomplaining fortitude the rigors of camp, the exhaustion of the toilsome march, the perils of skirmish and of battle, the terrors of prison life, the agony of starvation, and the ravages of disease—with death lurking on every side eager for its victims. And, my friends, the citizens of Jersey ought to erect another monument besides one in honor of Paulus Hook. They should erect a monument to the memory of gallant Phil Kearney and the Union soldiers who died to save the country. And this morning when at sunrise I heard the hoarse cannon boom its welcome to the god of day, followed by the salute fired in honor of the Centennial of the Battle of Paulus Hook; when, too, the air was filled with the shrill sounds of steam whistles and the musical tones of ringing bells; when now the citizens of Jersey City pause in their ordinary avocations, and distinguished guests and organizations from and out of the city and State, lend the encouragement of their presence to this occasion, I could and cannot but feel it to be an indication of pride in an heroic and exceptionally brilliant exploit, and an indication as well of a

love of liberty, justice, right and country, without which the nation would be paralytic with disease, instead of vigorous in health. If the few who died, and the many who took part in the assault on and capture of Paulus Hook, could to-day be present with us in the flesh, I am sure they would commend the public spirit that prompts its centennial celebration, for those know best who risk life either to create or preserve a nation, how well deserved is the gratitude that is shown by such remembrance. The country, given to us by the sacrifices and brave deeds of our Revolutionary sires, has expanded in greatness far beyond what they could foresee. It was not possible that they should ever even have dreamed of the magnitude of its development. A future of grander development yet awaits this country. But the lesson this day teaches is simply that it was through vigilance, courage, never-dying patriotism and self-sacrifice, that our liberties were won and preserved. We must develop and keep alive these feelings and sentiments in ourselves if we would be true to the duty not only of the hour, but of our lives. If those who shall follow us learn this lesson, then as the ages roll on the sun shall rise and set upon a nation more grand than the world has ever before seen—then its record will be as bright as though written with the finger of an angel in letters of living glory upon the outstretched canopy of the heavens.

"Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer."—Orchestra.

Benediction, by the Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, Dean of the Diocese of New Jersey.

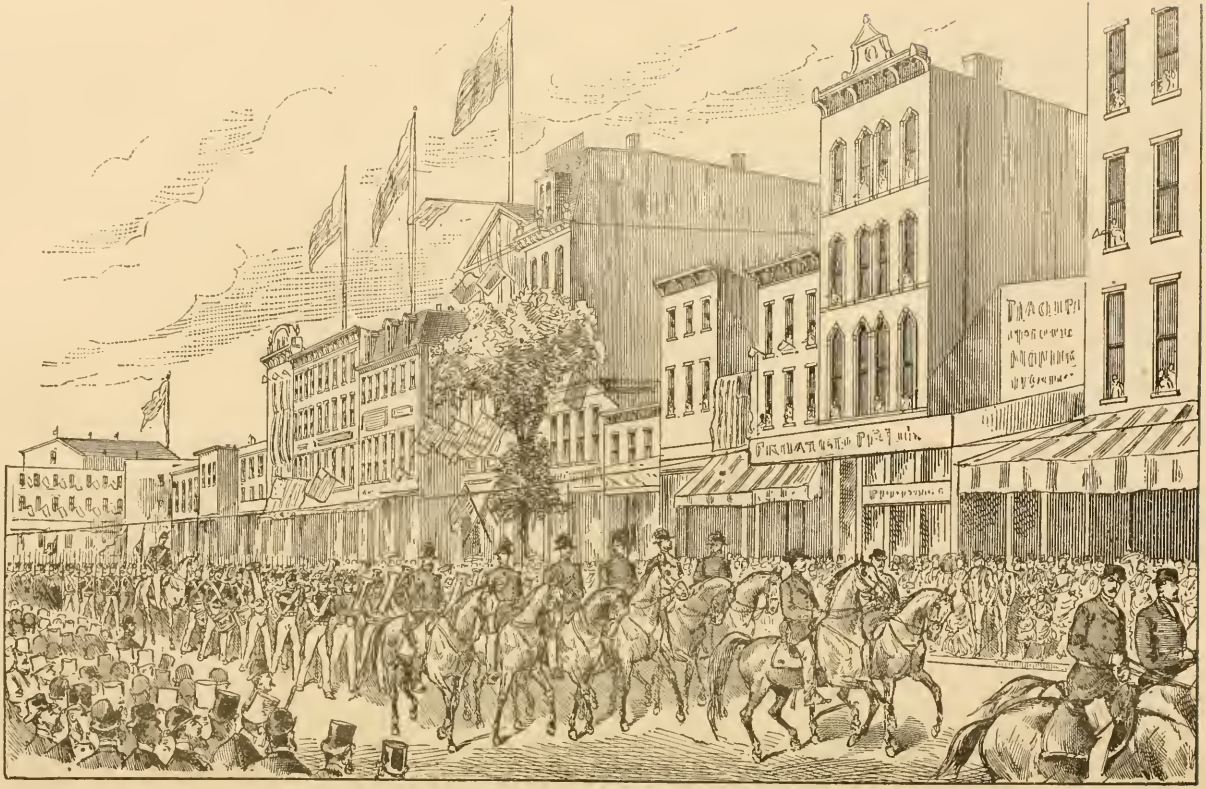
The peace of God, which passeth understanding, keep our hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of His Son Jesus Christ our Lord.

May the God who holdeth the waters in the hollow of His hand, be with us as He was with our fathers, prospering our country more and more as the land of the brave and the home of the free.

May His blessing rest upon our religious and civil institutions, and make them strong in the education of a wise and holy people.

May His blessing, which permits us this day to celebrate the bravery of our departed heroes, lead us to greater deeds, and fruits of heroism and devotion, till He gathers His elect as sheaves into His bosom, the home of eternal rest and reward! The blessing of God Almighty, the Father and Son and Holy Spirit, be with us, and remain with us forever. Amen!

ANTHEM—"This is the Day of the Lord."—By the Sængerrunde.



THE PROCESSION IN NEWARK AVENUE.

THE PARADE

of Civic and Military Organizations, the Police and Fire Departments, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

The parade was probably the most popular feature of the day's programme. At an early hour the various organizations that intended to participate in it assembled at their respective rendezvous and mustered. Major-General John Ramsey, the Marshal of the occasion, established his headquarter at Taylor's Hotel, where he received reports and issued orders to the detachments under his control. He was assisted in his arduous duties by a brilliant staff consisting of Major D. A. Peloubet and Captains William B. Mason, Frederick T. Farrier, Robert Clark, Henry E. Farrier, Thomas J. Armstrong, Roderick B. Seymour, Frederick Payne, L. E. Brown and Michael Nathan. Casper Speck acted as staff bugler. At half past two o'clock the different organizations marched to the ground assigned to them and effected their formations. The first division, Colonel Dudley S. Steele commanding, with staff, formed with its infantry on Grand street, right resting on Washington street, the artillery on Mercer street, right resting on Henderson street, and the carriages on Washington street, right resting on the south side of Grand street. The second division, Marshal William A. Fisher commanding, formed in Sussex street, right resting on Washington street. The third division, Colonel John G. Fisher commanding, formed on York street, right resting on

the west side of Washington street. The fourth division, Chief of Police Murphy commanding, formed on Washington street, the right resting on Grand street. The fifth division, Captain John Hart commanding, formed on Newark avenue. The sixth division, Chief Coyle commanding, formed in Bright street, right resting on Grove. Major General Hancock, though prevented by his other engagements from being personally present, sent three companies of the Third and one company of the First United States Infantry from Governor's Island, under Major Gibson. They presented a magnificent appearance, and their execution of the manual excited general admiration among the throng of spectators that assembled to witness the exhibition. One battery of Bragg's Artillery from Fort Hamilton was also in attendance, and contributed largely to the military effect of the parade. At three o'clock Marshal Ramsey and his aids rode to the head of the first division and the march commenced. The procession passed through Washington street to Sussex, to Greene, up Montgomery to Newark avenue, thence through Grove street to Ninth, around Hamilton Square into Jersey avenue, to Mercer street, to Barrow, to Grand, thence to Washington street, where the commands were dismissed.

The reviewing stand had been erected across Fourth street at the junction of Jersey avenue, and was handsomely draped with flags, streamers and bunting of every description. The windows of the houses along the line of march, and especially opposite the stand, were occupied and adorned by beautiful ladies in brilliant costumes, who smiled benignly upon the different columns. On the grand stand were Mayor Hopper, Major General Mott, Major-General Ward, Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh, Ex-Governor Price, Aldermen Wood and Reardon, Freeholders Gannon, Dean, McArdle and O'Gready, Mayor Besson of Hoboken, the Committee of Arrangements (F. G. Wolbert, Geo. H. Farrier and B. W. Throckmorton), and a large number of the members of the municipal government of this city and Hoboken.

The parade, preceded by Sergeant Wilson and a platoon of police, marched past in the following order:

Marshal John Ramsey and Staff.

First Division.

Colonel Dudley S. Steele, Commanding, with Staff.

Band.

Fourth Regiment, National Guard, Commanding Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Shaffer.

Ninth Regiment Band.

Ninth Regiment, National Guard, Commanding Colonel B. F. Hart.

Jersey City Schutzen Corps, Captain B. Lippmann.

Regular Infantry, Major Gibson, Commanding.

Battery, Second Regiment, U. S. A., Captain Sinclair.

Captain Ehler's Battery.

Carriages Containing Guests and Committee of Arrangements.

Second Division.

Marshal William A. Fisher and Aids.

Fink's Band.

Washington Battalion, No. 1, Uniformed Patriarchs.

Lodges of I. O. of O. F., of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts.

Washington Band, Chapter No. 4, Patriotic Sons of America.

Third Division.

Marshal John G. Fisher and Staff.

Muller's Band.

Van Houten, Wilson, Thomas, Zabriskie and Ellsworth Posts, G. A. R., Forming One Battalion.

Veteran Battalion, Commanded by F. T. Farrier.

Van Houten Cadets.

Wilson Guard.

Fourth Division.

Benjamin Murphy, Commanding.

Muller's Band.

Carriages Containing the Police Commissioners, Clerk McAghon and Ex-Sheriff Laverty.

Police Department.
Jersey City Grocers' Association, Captain H. F. Newman.
Jersey City Turners.

Fifth Division.

Finck's Band.
Hibernia Rifles, Captain John Hart.
Emerald Zouaves, Captain Richard Gill.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Sixth Division.

Blanchard's Band.
Carriages Containing the Fire Commissioners, Clerk Doremus and Superintendent Ashhurst.
Fire Department, Commanded by its Chief, John Coyle.

In passing in review the military organizations saluted in the manner prescribed for such commands, while in the civic societies the officers alone saluted—those carrying swords using them for that purpose, and those not so equipped raising their hats. The marching of the police was especially commendable, and reflected credit upon the discipline of the department and the arrangements of Chief Murphy. They were divided into five companies, of ten file front each, commanded respectively by Captains Jordan, Lennon, Glenny and Mullaney and Sergeant Mann. Their alignments were perfect, and they bore themselves in the most approved manner. Applause greeted them at every block, and the Chief, as he preceded the column with regulation step, had good reason to be proud of his men. The crush of people at the reviewing stand was very great, and at one time it seemed as if a serious accident was inevitable. Several women were nearly crushed to death, and many of them who were carrying babies handed up the little ones to gentlemen on the platform for protection. Sergeant Wilson, however, succeeded finally in forcing back the crowd, and opened a passage for the procession. Most of the detachments marched sixteen file front, and it is computed that nearly five thousand must have been engaged in the parade.

THE COLLATION.

After the parade was dismissed, by invitation of the Committee, a large party of guests gathered in Taylor's Hotel. Led by the Mayor and Hon. C. H. Winfield, they filed into the spacious dining room, and filled the tables spread for their reception. Among the gentlemen present were Ex-Governor Price, Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh, Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Rev. Dr. Van Cleef and Rev. Mr. Benson; Judge Fry, General John Ramsey, F. G. Wolbert, B. W. Throckmorton, Hon. Geo. H. Farrier, Jas. B. Vredenburgh, Postmaster Greene, Colonels D. S. Steele and D. S. Gregory; Lieutenant Colonels Marvin, Dodd and Wendell; Majors Peloubet, Davis and Meeker; Captains G. W. Dickson, Jr., R. B. Seymour, F. T. Farrier, W. B. Mason, T. J. Armstrong and Robert Clark; Bugler Caspar Speck, Ex-Judge Blair, Ex-Chief Nathan, of the Police Department; Ex-Chief H. E. Farrier, of the Fire Department; F. M. Edge; C. H. Benson, of the *Journal;* J. Noonan, of the *Argus.*

The Mayor, who presided, introduced Rev. Dr. Van Cleef, who asked a blessing, and the company proceeded to dispose of the good things so timely provided for them, after which came the

"Feast of reason and the flow of soul."

The President, with brief complimentary remarks, proposed a toast to "*The Militia of New Jersey,*" which was responded to by Col. D. S. Gregory, as follows:

Mr. Chairman:

In the absence of those commanding the military to-day, whose duty it would be to respond to the sentiment just pro-

posed, permit me to briefly recall the recollections I have of the efforts to foster military organizations in this city. While I am not "to the manor born," my residence here was for so long a time, that I feel as a Jerseyman and am accepted as such. Before my day, possibly, there were soldiers in Paulus Hook, for I have heard older men than I relate of "general training" at Hackensack; but my first recollection of a grand display was when the troops formed "upon the square," said *square* being a perfect *circle*, surrounded by a picket fence, and located where now stands the Centennial flagstaff at the junction of Washington and Grand streets. The commanding officer was Colonel Nathaniel Ellis, for many years our City Marshal; and the battalion was made up of a few companies gathered from all over the county, one of which only—the Washington Greys, Captain Paradise—was in uniform. Gradually uniforms became popular, and we had them in all the hues of the rainbow. Musters took place regularly at "Five Corners," Hudson City. About 1850, an effort was commenced to uniform the militia of the county in one dress; and, in 1858, the effort had proved a great success, two regiments, with two batteries, being the strength of the brigade, with, in addition, one separate troop of cavalry. Colonel Alexander Shaler commanded the First Regiment and I the Second. This uniformity of dress was a grand incentive to the increase of the militia. I cannot, in the few moments I have the floor, give you a full history of its doings, either during the riots at the Tunnel, or its subsequent participation in the Rebellion; but, on all occasions, the State and Nation have felt confidence in our local organizations, and have tested their willingness and bravery on other and trying occasions since the Civil War closed.

What the militia of to-day are you have witnessed. They are, pre-eminently, noticeable for their discipline and neatness. They are well officered, and, I am happy to hear, well satisfied with the management of their officers. Considering our proximity to New York, we have done well to keep up our system as we have; and we are justly proud of our citizen soldiery.

"*The health of Ex-Governor Price*" was proposed, and he responded :

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen :

I thank you for the toast so complimentary to myself, which was received and drunk so cordially. I have also to thank the Committee of Arrangements for their invitation to join with the citizens of Jersey City in celebration of the battle of Paulus Hook on this its centennial anniversary. The day and the occasion have been exceedingly pleasant, but I am as much surprised upon being toasted as the English Major, Sutherland, was when the daring Major, Harry Lee, of the Continental Army, came down upon him like one of those eagle's swoops which so marked the bold, daring and heroic deeds of our common ancestry in the contest for liberty, independence and human freedom ; and I feel as if I should surrender at your discretion, but cannot do it without firing a shot in return as an acknowledgment of your compliment.

The capture of Paulus Hook by the gallant Lee, so immediately succeeding the victory at Stony Point by Wayne, intertwine as two of the most glorious episodes in our history. The celebration of such events keeps alive the daring and sacrifices made in the cause of liberty, and warms the hearts of those now enjoying the blessings of a people's government, and tends to make them better citizens. None of the thousands who participated in or witnessed the imposing ceremonies of this day, but will wake up in the morning feeling greater national pride than ever. The orations delivered at the Tabernacle exhibited historical research, and abounded in glowing, scholarly eloquence, affording evidence that the sons of New Jersey have not lost the fire and enthusiasm which so distinguished the citizens of the little Revolutionary State in the dark days of their struggle for national independence.

On occasions like this, memory runs back and revives reminiscences of the past when reviewing the grand procession and seeing the great masses of people on the sidewalks and in the streets of your city. You thus showed your large population

and material wealth, the grand display of your military, your perfect Fire and Police Departments; and, Mr. Mayor, it was a most creditable exhibition of a well supervised city government. This exhibition, sir, carries my mind back to my early recollections of this locality; and it is probable, sir, that there is no person present who has known this locality longer than myself. My first recollections of Paulus Hook carry me back to about the year 1824; and to-day, when I contrast the opulence of this great commercial city, and know that it has grown up in fifty-five years of time from the then small place of three or four hundred inhabitants to not less than 130,000 people, it is very curious and interesting to trace the growth of such a locality. When Hudson county was set off from that of Bergen in 1840, it contained a population of about eight thousand—that is to say, only about forty years ago. New York City at that time had a population of about 200,000 souls, comprised within the whole island of Manhattan, which is about the area of Hudson county, the latter being now estimated to contain 175,000 inhabitants. The present population of New York somewhat exceeds 1,000,000. Thus New York in forty years has increased her numbers five-fold, while Hudson county has increased twenty-one-fold.

It is an interesting fact to us Jerseymen to know that the Jersey shores of the Hudson river and New York bay have increased in so much greater ratio than New York City; but, upon investigation, the reasons for this become very apparent, our great and superior natural advantages of location affording better commercial facilities for carrying on the trade and business of the port. Our advantages for external and internal commerce are just beginning to be recognized; and it does seem to me that future increase and growth of commerce, trade and population will be in a far greater ratio in favor of Jersey City in comparison with New York. As Jersey City is the terminus of the railroad system of the continent, its commercial development by means of the proposed grain elevators, docks and water basins becomes of momentous importance, since it will cheapen the handling of cargoes, the loading and unloading of vessels,

and transferring freights from shipping to rail cars, thereby reducing the cost of trans-shipment of merchandise by the full development of our great natural advantages of location. The laws of economy will always assert themselves.

For one life to have witnessed the great changes wrought in this locality—to look back upon this quiet shore fifty years ago, with its rowboat ferry; its waters then undisturbed by steamboats or steamships; unmindful of the magnificent ferryboats of which we now so justly boast; of the locomotive's shrill whistle and the bustling activity of teeming commercial life—this is a mighty change indeed! The advance in civilization and discoveries in the arts and sciences, have been greater during the past fifty years than in all time before; thus men of my age can truly say they have lived during the most eventful period of the world's history. The application of steam and the control of electricity have revolutionized everything; but great as the change has been, the people of this generation will undoubtedly see much greater in the next fifty years, because the mass of brain has been enormously stimulated by education and experience. Research, discovery and science will not stand still; nor will free, independent, liberty-loving Americans, tutored and inspired as they are by the victories of a century ago in the cause of freedom and independence.

With pride I may add that our own dear New Jersey has kept herself in the van of the States and nations in all that tends to elevate mankind. She has given as much glory to God and as much happiness to man as any other State or nation; and her schools to-day fairly rank with the best, whilst her educational system is as broad and comprehensive as any in the Union.

With these reflections, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I again return you my thanks for the invitation which has afforded me such a pleasant, delightful and memorable day—a day so auspicious in commemorating the centennial anniversary of the battle of Paulus Hook by the enlightened and patriotic citizens of Jersey City on the very spot where it actually occurred.

"*The health of Mr. A. A. Hardenbergh*" was drank, and that gentleman arose and said:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:

Let me thank you for the kindness which suggested the sentiment, and the manner in which it has been received.

I had not supposed, sir, as we gathered this evening at the festive board, that any remarks would be expected from those of us who have been instrumental in the inauguration of the ceremonials we have this day witnessed, as we are honored by the presence of gentlemen of distinction from other portions of our State. I am sure you would rather lend a listening ear to them during the brief hour allotted, ere we pass hence to witness on yonder heights the display of pyrotechnics, so generously provided to close the celebration of a day which marks an epoch in the history of Jersey City. And this all the more, sir, as we greet the presence of our honored Ex-Governor, Rodman M. Price; two Ex-Senators, Cornelius Lydecker and George Dayton, from the county of Bergen, within whose limits was Paulus Hook during and long after the period when the gallant Lee led his patriot band to storm its fortifications, then under the cover of British arms, and deemed most important to the British service.

Hudson county, Mr. Mayor, is the child of Bergen, and now only thirty-nine years of age. Her history is our history, and her fame is our fame. We greet her as the child greets its mother, at whose breast it was nursed, and from whom she has received those principles of fidelity to law, of resistance to oppression of whatever sort, and that undying devotion to the sacred truths asserted in that sublime Declaration which have won a world's respect, and given to a continent the mightiest of earth's great empires, with no slave upon its soil and "its service perfect freedom."

It is many years, Mr. Mayor, since such large bodies of our citizens have joined in a civic service; and never before, sir, in such grand procession. Your citizen-soldiers and the representatives of your public departments, with their bannered

hosts, passed through our streets to-day with serried tramp to the strains of sweetest music, all heartfully commemorating a hundred years of progress, and a brave and brilliant historic achievement.

If I remember rightly, our last great concourse in peace was when the waters of the Passaic wooed from their source by engineering skill, leaped to our households in sportive gladness; blessing us with their abundance and filling our city with wealth and happiness. A quarter of a century has passed, but how few who gathered there are here to-day; and, ah! how many who then gave laws and policy to our city, now sleep their last sleep! Dudley S. Gregory, Robert Gilchrist, J. Dickinson Miller, David B. Wakeman, Peter Bentley, John D. Ward, Moses B. Bramhall, with many others known to you and embued with their public spirit, all, all are gone. We fill, but I fear too feebly some of us, the place they once filled; we join in the cheer which once was theirs; and shall we not this day pledge anew our devotion to that public spirit which guided their actions as the founders of a city whose destiny they foresaw would, if it were permitted by a liberal policy to expand, rank at no distant date among the greatest of our continent?

The services of this occasion have been most interesting in their character. These are our anniversary years. Each one, as we greet them in rapid succession, bids us remember the stern obligations we owe to the patriots of the Revolution. It is but a short time since the peaceful navies of the world rode at anchor within our harbors, freighted with the treasures of the Orient and Occident; while near the hall where liberty was first proclaimed, the representatives of every race gave their attestation to the mighty progress and the magic wonders of a hundred years of freedom.

Lexington and Concord, Monmouth, Stony Point and Saratoga have been fought anew; Yorktown will come again, and American youths will draw new inspirations from the recitals which lips of eloquence will give, telling how Cornwallis made surrender of his sword and the young Republic was assured of triumph. Could the Revolution have been other than successful

when "at the North was Gates, at the South was the faithful Greene, while at the Chieftain's camp was the sword of the Lord and of Washington?"

Mr. Mayor, this day belongs to history, and on its reverend page its story will be written. But think you that, in other years, its muse will ever forget in her recitals those who laid so deep, so firm, so everlastingly, those corner-stones on which was reared the structure most splendid of the ages; that she will fail to engrave on its columns the names of those who gave their lives when the Republic was endangered, amid fierce dissensions more inimical to its safety than a world in arms? Yes! we shall rear a monument to Lee, a true son of Virginia, in the Revolution, but also to our own New Jersey heroes, who, within your recollection and mine, poured out their blood that the Republic might still survive. On Chantilly's field, amid the lightning's flash and the thunder's roar, as Heaven's artillery awed to silence the terrible conflict, the spirit of the Bayard of the army took its flight, and a nation's tears fell thick and fast, for Kearney was no more.

On Salem's Height, as the victors' cheers gave immortality to Sedgwick's corps, Van Houten — his regiment being the recipient of a cross-fire which no bravery could withstand—fell pierced with rebel balls. At Drury's Bluff—his last thoughts for his regiment, his benedictions for his country—the young and daring Zabriskie gave, too, his life for freedom. At Hagerstown — wearied and worn by insidious disease which alone could quench the spirit of the patriot-soldier — the exhausted energies of Hughes resigned a life whose coronet was fame.

Rome, in her triumphant days, when the trophies of the world bespoke her magnificence, possessed more monuments than the numbers of her citizens. She was true to those who for her glory died, and bade her children to recite the stories of the sacrifices they made who, in her cause, surrendered all for Rome. Their names were inscribed upon the warrior's shield, adorned the temples dedicated to Justice, were lifted up as the silent guardians of the public weal, and in all places and on all

occasions where patriotism sought examples, the heroes of all-conquering Rome claimed the reverence and affection of the people.

Mr. Mayor, I speak the rather of the dead than of the living.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

Yet I would not forget there are those around this table who have not only thought well of, but fought grandly for the Republic. Ramsey, Pelonbet, Farrier, Clark, Mason, Seymour and others, who went from our midst to the music of martial strains, resolved to return with their shields or upon them. They have given to Hudson county a title for bravery and honor that will remain as imperishable as the wondrous conflict in which they were engaged.

Before taking my seat, Mr. Mayor, permit me to offer my congratulations upon an interesting feature in your festivities. I allude to those of the clergy of Jersey City who have honored us with their presence to-day. It has been a pleasing circumstance, and one which, I trust, in future gatherings, may add dignity to our ceremonials. The union of Church with State must surely be most gratifying on occasions such as this. Freedom, sir, has but one shrine, one ritual.

Permit me, then, Mr. Mayor, to offer as a sentiment: "*The patriotic Clergy of Jersey City; we greet with pleasure their representatives to-day.*"

Rev. Dr. Abercrombie replied. He said:

In response to the courteous allusion to the clergy, I presume we are expected as representatives of the church to address ourselves more especially to the religious aspect of this commemoration. Surely we are not without the language of gratitude this day in reviewing the blessings of heaven upon our State and country.

The history of America is a history of Providences. While full honor is due to the heroism and sacrifices, the industry and

virtue of her sons and daughters; while we hail with pride the record of the pluck and prowess of New Jersey troops in every battle which glorifies the past on the pages of our country's history, yet we cannot be unmindful that it was the arm of the Lord brought these mighty things to pass. There is a record that runs like a golden thread through American history, telling of that constant recognition of Divine favor and power which hold the nations in the hollow of God's hand. It was manifest in the suggestions and resolutions of her statesmen and congresses; in the prayers of her Washington and other stalwart champions of her liberties, as well as in the devotions and worship of her loyal people.

Never will I forget the impression I received when a boy from a little incident related to me by my beloved father, who had entered the ministry when Washington was invested with his honors. The mighty chieftain was present in a church in Philadelphia when my father preached, and in the course of his remarks rebuked those in high offices of trust who neglected to set an example of constant worship and communion, that their light might lead others to glorify God and bless the land. This was accompanied with a special address to the President. Some one after service observed to the preacher: "I wonder at your temerity, and that one of the soldiers did not throw a prayer-book at your head." "He is too much of a man and true lover of his country to do otherwise than approve it," said the preacher. "At least, I have done my duty." To his surprise, Washington came forward and thanked him for his courageous remarks, adding: "In God is our trust." The recognition of God and His sovereignty is the hope of our Republic. He will bless us as we are faithful to Him, and while we celebrate the praises of our heroes and patriots, let us not fail to celebrate the praises of our God, for "righteousness exalteth a nation."

I rejoice that this page of history which records the marvellous exploit of Major Lee at Paulus Hook, the capture of the garrison, and his most skillful retreat, is rescued from obscurity and assured a place in our country's annals.

It is not alone in the fierce and bloody battle where brute

force may reign supreme, or where the hot passion of war dashes to victory and carnage, that ennobles our arms, but often there is a more potent influence wielded, more terror struck into the ranks of the enemy, and more lasting effect when some deed of prowess, some skill in manœuvre, some long-sighted successful show of personal effort and bravery has evinced the capability of a cause, and of what stuff its advocates are made. In face of a thousand difficulties, of a vast surrounding force of the watchful enemy, the exposure of the fort, the dangers of the way, the paucity of men under command, the garrison was captured and American heroism glorified. The result was secured by retreat, and a well executed retreat with prisoners and spoils is a most glorious achievement. The retreat of the ten thousand Greeks under Zenophon is one of the most celebrated acts in history, and the burden of the songs of centuries.

Glory to the success of Lee. May we profit by his example! New Jersey has a past of which we are justly proud, a future full of brilliant promise. And now like Lee, not desiring to retain the position I have taken, may I capture your kind wishes and beat a sure and successful retreat.

The Rev. P. D. Van Cleef was also called upon, and said:

Mr. Mayor:

I cannot understand why it should be necessary to call upon two speakers to respond to the toast to the clergy. It appeared to me that the very appropriate remarks of my brother, Dr. Abercrombie, covered the whole ground. Perhaps it is thought that the clergy for whom we speak, although comparatively few in number, deserve a double representation. However that may be, since you have invited us to participate in these closing festivities, I cannot refuse to respond, if it be merely to endorse what has been so well said already, and to express the great gratification I have felt, as one long resident in Jersey City, in the celebration of this day.

When I read the call for a meeting of patriotic citizens to

consider the propriety of commemorating the Centennial of the battle of Paulus Hook, claiming to be a patriotic citizen, I went to the City Hall expecting to see a large gathering. I was very much surprised to find so few gentlemen to represent the patriotism of Jersey City. His Honor the Mayor, Mr. Wolbert, Mr. Hardenbergh, Mr. Farrier, Mr. Benson, and about as many more whose names I do not recall, constituted the meeting. But out of that small spring has flowed the large stream of enthusiasm which we have seen to-day. The importance of the event which occurred on this soil one hundred years ago was at first, perhaps, hardly appreciated. A great many had never read or heard of it. But it grew in magnitude as the history of that period became better known. Public interest widened and deepened. A fine programme was arranged, and the money was forthcoming to carry it out successfully. Never has our city witnessed such a grand display, and what is rare and worthy of special record, is the fact that there has been no appropriation for it from the City Treasury. There has been no extravagance. The whole celebration has been economically conducted, and paid for by the contributions of private individuals. As I looked upon the immense crowds of people thronging the avenues through which the procession passed, I could not but contrast this city to-day with what it was nearly thirty years ago. Having been invited to make Jersey City my home, I came over to spy out the land. The only public conveyances I found at the ferry were two old broken-down rockaway wagons—one drawn by a single and the other by a double team of animals corresponding with the vehicles. The passenger could pay his money, one shilling, and take his choice. No matter which one he chose, he was pretty sure to wish he had taken the other. Since that time our city has made a wonderful advance in population, in resources, in education, in public improvements, in everything that constitutes a great municipality. What we have sadly lacked, and ought to possess, is more of a laudable city pride in founding and building up institutions of our own, so that we need not be dependent for even our amusements and intellectual resources

upon the great city across the river. I look upon this celebration to-day as a specimen of what Jersey City can do when she tries, and as an earnest of greater things in the future. History has given us the record of an event worthy of being celebrated with music and oratory and military display. Our own city has furnished eloquence worthy of the occasion, and I am sure that if Harry Lee could have led to the attack on the fortifications of Paulus Hook the soldiers who have marched through our streets to-day, he would not have retreated, even to carry off every man a prisoner.

And now, with energetic managers, aided by the powerful influence of the press, and supported by public opinion, what good enterprises may not Jersey City accomplish? May we not hope for the purification of politics, the advancement of education and the promotion of all moral reforms, as well as the religious welfare of our people? Let me say in conclusion, gentlemen, that if you would insure success in future enterprises, do not forget to place the name of Mr. Wolbert on the Committee of Arrangements.

The Mayor proposed "*The health of Mr. Wolbert*," and that gentleman spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I thank you for the courtesy of this sentiment, to which I suppose I am expected to respond; I did not expect to be called upon to speak here this evening, and would prefer to be one of the "silent workers in the hive." As Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, I cannot help but feel gratified at the splendid success of our labors, and I take this opportunity to thank those gentlemen who have been associated with me on the various committees for having with their energy and determination contributed so largely in making this a red-letter day in the history of our city.

The story of Paulus Hook which has lain in forgetfulness so long, has been by this day's proceedings given the living place

in history, which its importance and brilliancy entitles it to occupy; we have cleared it of the doubts which enshrouded it and emblazoned it upon a scroll to be seen by those who are not willfully blind, where even "he who runs may read."

The chivalrous attack of Major Lee on Paulus Hook on that memorable 19th of August, one hundred years ago, makes one of the brightest pages of Revolutionary history, and Jersey City may well be proud to celebrate its glory, for we thus educate our children in a love of patriotism and bravery that in the future may return a thousand fold to bless us for the lesson. What child that has witnessed the enthusiasm of to-day will ever forget the story of that deed which inspired many an American heart to more daring acts and sacrifices for liberty in a time when many almost despaired? What boy that will not want to be a hero and emulate Lee at Paulus Hook? The exertions and the money spent in such celebrations as this are well expended, for it shows how brave deeds are remembered by grateful hearts.

Our city has to-day been exalted, and now exalts in a pride of which before our citizens were ignorant; the masses of people who to-day thronged our streets have learned what many did not know before, but which they will never now forget—the fact that Jersey City is historic ground—and it will stimulate them to be ever ready in the future, as they have been in the past, to encourage and when necessary to defend those noble principles, the struggle for the establishment of which made the names of Henry Lee and Paulus Hook immortal.

Gentlemen, again I thank you.

Major D. A. Pelouhet was called upon. He arose and said:

Gentlemen:

I am not "to the manor born," but for strong reasons I take a deep interest in the development of our State, and particularly in that of Jersey City. I also believe that the centennial celebrations of revolutionary events are the best of educators for the young, as well as prompters for the old; calling to mind, as they do, the history of those days and events, and

suggesting word pictures which thrill the heart with admiration for the men who fought and died for their—and now our—country.

My children and my grandchildren will be better for this Paulus Hook celebration, and, together with your children, will be better versed in the history of their country and State. I doubt not that every library, every old history in this city, has been culled over and over in order to learn all about Paulus Hook and other noted events connected with our early annals. For this reason I took so great an interest in the present successful commemoration. And, besides, I have the honor of being one of thousands who fought under the honored flag of New Jersey. Permit me to relate an incident which has become a matter of history—the story of a day in my life's career, and the proudest day of all.

Our regiment (33d N. J. V.) was suddenly ordered to leave home for the front, and our State colors not yet having been received, we marched under our national standard only. We arrived at Lookout Valley, 1,500 miles distant from our beloved State, participated in the battle of Chattanooga, received our baptism of blood; and after many a Jersey boy had found an honored grave, the splendid emblem of our great State was received on the field of victory. In the presence of those distinguished soldier-patriots, Major-Generals Hooker and Thomas, with their division and brigade commanders, the flag of New Jersey was presented to us by Major-General O. O. Howard, who for the occasion represented the State. I had the distinguished honor of receiving it in behalf of the regiment, and of placing it in the hands of our color sergeant. I can well assure you that its reception inspired the boys with renewed patriotism and a firm determination that no hand should dishonor or insult it.

As we wish our children to honor us, so we must honor our fathers. For that reason I took a deep interest in the success of this day. We encountered much difficulty in raising the necessary funds, being ofttimes laughed and sneered at, and sometimes insulted with flippant remarks and personal reflec-

tions. There was unparalleled ignorance displayed on the part of some citizens. One man said: "Why, it was only a potato patch invaded by boys." Another remarked: "There was no battle at Paulus Hook." This want of patriotism and local pride was a shame; but to-day's events will make them wiser, if not better citizens.

When your committee was looking around for a suitable person to occupy the responsible position of Grand Marshal, it was decided that some individual fully competent, and yet positively identified with New Jersey, would be the proper man. Their attention was called to one who, when but eighteen years old, had gone out from his home to participate in the late war, fighting for the honor of his country and native State; who went as a private soldier, struggled valiantly during four long years, and was mustered out of the service with honorable scars. His country recognized his bravery and fidelity, and rewarded him with two stars upon his shoulders. I refer, gentlemen, to the Grand Marshal of this glorious day, Major-General Ramsey. Much of the credit for the brilliant success of this centennial celebration is due to him, showing that he has not forgotten how to organize; and we may all congratulate ourselves not merely on the magnificent procession and parade we have this day witnessed, but, still more, that there are many other young Jerseymen ready and able to follow in his steps when their country and their State shall require their services.

General Ramsey being called upon, responded:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:

The hour is late, and the time for any further speeches or ceremonies is short. Your exhibition of fireworks is announced for eight o'clock and we have already passed that hour.

If I were accustomed to public speaking and had been chosen as one of the orators on the present occasion, it would still be useless for me to attempt to add anything to what has already been said, and said so admirably by the gentlemen to whom we have had the pleasure of listening. But I cannot take my seat

without thanking the committee for the great honor they conferred in selecting me as Chief Marshal on this occasion, and still more, for the flattering confidence they displayed in leaving to me all the details of the parade.

It was a source of disappointment to all of us that the pressure of military duty prevented Major-General Hancock being with us to-day, but he was well represented by Brigadier-General Gibson commanding the splendid body of United States regular troops which gave so great an effect to the procession, and by Captain Sinclair and his famous "Sherman's Battery." My thanks are due to those distinguished officers for the help they afforded me in making the day's proceedings a success, as likewise to Major Peloubet and the other officers of my staff.

These gentlemen, with myself, have endeavored to make the parade a success, and I think I may assure you in their behalf—as I certainly can in my own—that we are amply rewarded for our efforts by the kind marks of your approbation.

Mr. Hardenbergh said there was one sentiment that should not be forgotten—a toast to "*The Ladies of Hudson county.*" He called, he said, on the most incorrigible bachelor of the county to reply—the Hon. John A. Blair.

Mr. Blair spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman:

I cannot but regard myself handsomely complimented in being called upon to respond to this, the most interesting toast of the evening. It would be the affectation of an ability I do not possess to pretend to be equal to this subject, especially as I am before you in the unfortunate character (as the gentleman who announced the toast has said) of an "incorrigible bachelor"—a condition which implies both ignorance and innocence. I am not surprised that I am so designated by my friend, and I find ample excuse for him in the very pleasant fact, that he was taken captive at a very early age by one of the "fairest of the daughters of Eve;" and I suppose, from his standpoint, it appears

incomprehensible and unmanly to have attained my length of years without submitting to that same sort of captivity which he has found so delightful.

Of course, his "coigne of vantage" furnishes an easy and rose-colored survey of the field, and I have little doubt that the wide prospect reveals to my eloquent friend every young man a mailed and plumed cavalier, engaged in knightly tournament for the delivery of some fair captive, or in the still more interesting situation of receiving the warm thanks—perhaps the warmer heart—of the happy maiden whom his prowess has rescued; in short, that there are none in sight but Ivanhoes and Lady Rowenas.

I need hardly say, sir, that his good fortune has reared too high and too poetic a standard for general application, and I must remind him that the John Smiths are not yet all dead—neither are the Mary Anns; that they sometimes marry; and that there is no romance in their lives except the romance of a most prosaic existence at the cost of hard and continuous labor.

I shall not now stop to demonstrate that I am not "incorrigible;" but the fact that I am a "bachelor" is, to my mind, a sufficient reason why another should have been chosen to discuss this charming and complicated toast. I am free to say that, upon the subject now before us, I have only such information as has been gathered from a rather limited observation; and whatever happy conclusions I have reached cannot be of much interest to you who are older, nor at all instructive to those of you who are younger than myself. Of course, I do not wish to be understood as having no opinions upon this subject. It would, indeed, be most anomalous to have no ideas upon a theme so fascinating, and whose influence has shaped the course of human history from the hour when the first pair,

> "Hand in hand, with wandering step and slow,
> Through Eden took their solitary way."

It would, indeed, be strange not to have given some consideration to that part of the human race which has monopolized most of the beauty and "all the fascination and the nameless

charms" of the whole; whose virtues brighten the noblest literature, and whose graces have given life to those splendid and enduring works which, for so many generations of men, have been the wonder, the admiration and the despair of the world of art. I have no sympathy for those whose alliances, formed in the lotus time of life, based upon impossible conditions, have proved disappointing; nor for those young, sad-faced gentlemen whose ardor, outrunning their discretion, have had their lights extinguished in the first preliminary skirmish with some fair antagonist; nor have I faith in the melancholly minstrel who sings:

> "Woman's faith and woman's trust!
> Write the characters in dust;
> Stamp them on the running stream;
> Paint them on the moon's pale beam;
> And each evanescent letter
> Shall be clearer, firmer, better,
> And more permanent, I ween,
> Than the thing those letters mean."

I know, sir, there are those who judge of the toast before us by isolated and abnormal cases, and point you to the Trojan beauty whose caprices for so many years vexed the soft face and peaceful air of the Ægean with the stern preparations and the hoarse shouts of war; to the fair "daughter of the Ptolemies," in whose unfaithful lap Antony buried the hope of the Empire of the World; to a De Medecis or a Borgia, black with the secrets, superstitions and crimes of the Middle Ages; or to the beautiful Mary of Scotland, every recital of whose wayward steps and tragic fate opens anew the fountain of our tears; and to such other and similar instances as may chance to recur to them at the moment. I admit the force of the illustrations, and that the citations form but an inconsiderable section of the circle of those whose power and intrigue have sadly scarred and seamed the face of history; but, sir, they might as well point to the Alpine peaks glittering in the splendid barrenness of eternal ice for evidence of the fertility of the rich valleys which sleep below in eternal summer, as to point to these lone,

shining, widely separated instances to prove the splendid qualities or the richness of the wealth of womanhood.

I have not been led to seek in these high altitudes the best examples of womankind. I have not regarded woman as illustrating her highest qualities in the open or secret councils of the cabinets of nations, where the springs of history have so many of their unknown sources, nor like the "Maid of Orleans," bearing a plume amid the shifting tides of battle; but in the calm and sweet serenity of home, far from the noisy world, the gentle queen of fireside life, her voice mingling with the laughter of the children, like a "linnet in the pauses of the wind." I would rather believe the impress which woman has left upon every age to have been that of a soft hand and tender heart, and that the broad and sweet philanthropy of Elizabeth Fry and Florence Nightingale, and "The Cry of the Children" of Mrs. Browning, have lightened more sad hearts than all the waywardness of their sex has burdened.

If there are no Raphaels or Angelos, no Mendelssohns or Handels, in all the sisterhood, they certainly have furnished the subject, and have given the highest and best interpretation to the masterpieces of these immortal artists. If woman has not written the sweetest and purest verses (and I am not certain she has not) she has at least been the inspiration of those who have. She may not be a discoverer in the diamond fields of science, but she polishes and turns into shapes of beauty and attractiveness with wonderful dexterity the rough, hard nuggets which the Newtons and Agassizes dig out of the miserly earth or wrench from the closed hand of the jealous elements. I doubt, sir, if ever the prow of a female Columbus had parted the waters of the "astonished sea" to the new world; but the discovery made the Mary Brewsters, Rose Standishes and Elizabeth Winstons soon follow; and the new earth sown by them with the seeds of hope, faith and charity blossoms into civilization beneath the watchful care of the "pilgrim mothers."

The lateness of the hour and attractions elsewhere admonish me to stop, but on some future occasion, perhaps when I shall have changed my present status in relation to the subject of the

toast: when my name shall no longer appear in the sad category of the "incorrigible;" when I have become as gray, perhaps as bald, and possibly as wise as some of the distinguished gentlemen by whom I am surrounded; when my opinion shall be heavy with the weight of experience, and finally, when I am capable of rising to the "height of this great argument," I shall be happy to enter, *in extenso*, upon the discussion of this fascinating and many-sided topic. Until then I take leave of the subject *collectively;* I do *not* say *individually.*

Capt. George H. Farrier was then called upon, and read an original poem on the subject of Major Lee's Victory.

Mayor Hopper proposed a toast to the press. Colonel Steele seconded the proposition. He said the thanks of the citizens and committee were due to the press as they had acted kindly and advocated the measure throughout.

Mr. Noonan, of *The Argus* staff, responded:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:

When a fellow is called upon to make a speech, he should do one of two things. He may either make the speech, or he may, with withering and reproving sarcasm, shoot the man who invited him to speak. For convenience sake, I prefer the former alternative.

This Battle of Paulus Hook is a very much mixed-up and intricate piece of business. That there was a battle, or a stabbing affray, or a disorderly scene of some kind, around this vicinity about a century ago, must be obvious to the dullest intelligence. The exact nature of that disturbance was, until recently, the subject of the wildest and most reckless conjecture. When it became absolutely necessary for every educated person to possess a more or less intimate knowledge of the history of Paulus Hook, I borrowed the erudite work on Hudson County of my accomplished friend, ex-Senator Winfield, and set myself deliberately to the task of mastering the details of

that engagement. The first record of anything in the sanguinary line that I struck, in connection with Paulus Hook, was a graphic account of how a few Hessians kicked the American forces ignominiously out of the Fort. Having progressed so far in my historical studies, I closed the volume in disgust, purchased a revolver, disguised myself as a bank burglar or midnight assassin, and proceeded, with a murderous gait, to the residence of Mr. Wolbert. I assured that gentleman, in a solemn and formal manner, that he had just ten minutes to live, unless he renounced his intention of publicly celebrating such a humiliating event in our revolutionary struggle as the evacuation of Paulus Hook. He explained to me that there had been a second battle, and exhorted me to read further. I respited him for an hour, hurried back to Winfield, discovered my error, and have ever since been in a condition of mental coma, resulting from the contemplation of an achievement so magnificent in its conception, so successful in its execution, and so prolific in its beneficent results. Among those results, permit me to enumerate this very acceptable dinner of which I have just partaken.

THE FIREWORKS.

In the evening a general illumination begun and continued until midnight. So many of the private residences were resplendant with lights and decorations that it would be invidious to particularize. Private displays of fireworks were given in many of the streets.

The public pyrotechnic exhibition which completed the programme and finished the public proceedings was given on the heights at the head of Montgomery street. This place was selected because it afforded better facilities than any other for witnessing the display. Soon after sunset people thronged the brow of the hill and the adjacent streets, and at 7:30 o'clock, when the band struck up the Star Spangled Banner, a vast concourse of men, women and children were assembled.

The arrangements were in charge of the Committee on Fireworks, C. H. Benson and Wm. R. Laird. The pieces were furnished by our old citizen, Isaac Edge, who was one of the first in the country to manufacture fireworks, and the exhibition was the finest our city has ever seen. These were:

1. Six dozen 2-lb. Rockets.
2. Five flights of Shells.
3. Cascade.
4. Ten Batteries.
5. Six flights of Small Rockets.
6. Star of Independence.
7. Ten 8-Inch Shells.
8. Fairies Frolic.
9. Four flights of Large Rockets.
10. Liberty Tree.
11. The Old Wind Mill and the Bay.
12. Temple with equestrian statue of Light Horse Harry, and Mottoes.

And lastly, twenty-five pounds of colored fire.

An efficient corps of police, by their careful conduct, contributed greatly to the success of the display.

H. Clay

HENRY LEE.

Henry Lee was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, January 29th, 1756. He received his early education from a private tutor, and was afterwards sent to Princeton College, New Jersey, where he graduated in 1774.

Though young, at the breaking out of the Revolution, he at once espoused the cause of the Colonists, and soon became noted, under the *sobriquet* of "Light Horse Harry," as one of the most vigilant, daring, and successful cavalry officers. His troop of horse, "Lee's Legion," were famed throughout the land for their fearless bravery, as well as for their sterling patriotism, and it was undoubtedly the most courageous and effective body of troops raised by the struggling patriots. In the famous retreat of General Greene before Lord Cornwallis, it formed the rear-guard, the post of honor, and covered itself and its intrepid leader with glory; at the battles of Guilford Court House and Eutaw Springs the corps were particularly distinguished; Lee's signal bravery at the sieges of Forts Watson, Grierson, Motte, Granby and Augusta, made his name conspicuous where all were brave, and through Georgia and the Carolinas is, to this day, a synonym for fearless courage and intrepid leadership.

At the age of twenty-three he led the attack on Paulus Hook, one of the most daring and brilliant events of the war; so hazardous was the attempt considered, that Washington's prudence and caution gave but a half-willing consent to it. Lee's energy and skill carried it through successfully; with less than two hundred men, he surprised the British works and brought off one hundred and sixty prisoners, although the forts

were covered by the guns of the enemy's fleet lying in the bay, and was within a short distance of their headquarters in New York. Congress quickly appreciated the value of the achievement, and one month subsequently voted a gold medal and resolutions of thanks to Lee, and also thanked those engaged with him in the enterprise. (See page 81.)

After the war he was sent to Congress as a delegate from his native State; he soon became eminent as a debater, and was instrumental in the adoption of the Federal Constitution. In 1792, he was elected Governor of Virginia, and his administration was marked by wisdom and prudence. He was an eloquent speaker, and was chosen to deliver the public oration at the obsequies of Washington, extracts from which might, with impartial justice be applied to himself:

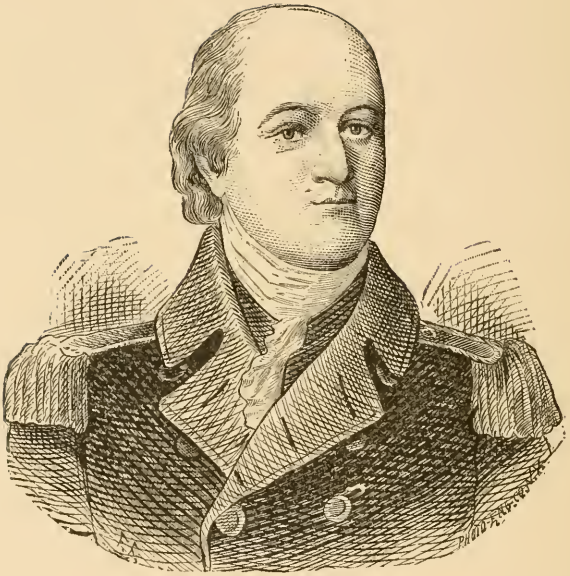
"How, my fellow-citizens," said he, "shall I signal to your faithful hearts his pre-eminent worth? Where shall I begin, in opening to your view a character throughout sublime? Shall I speak of his warlike achievements, all springing from obedience to his country's good? * * * * He commiserated folly, dismayed treason, and invigorated despondency. * * * * He was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life. Pious, just, humane, temperate and sincere; uniform, dignified and commanding; his example edifying to all around him, as were the effects of that example lasting. To his equals he was condescending, to his inferiors kind, and to the dear objects of his affection exemplary tender. Correct throughout, vice shuddered in his presence, and virtue always felt his fostering hand; the purity of his private character gave effulgence to his public virtues."

He was also the author of the resolutions passed by Congress on the demise of Washington, in which originated the glowing eulogium which has since become so familiar, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

To few men are given talents so varied, and fewer still use them so worthily. His whole life was devoted to his country. He was a deep thinker and trenchant writer, and in 1809 pub-

lished a valuable work entitled *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States*, which had a wide circulation, and is now highly prized by all students of Revolutionary history. In 1812 he was lamed for the remainder of his life, while striving, during a riot in Baltimore, to protect the life and property of a friend, Gen. Lingan who was with him at the time being killed.

Lee's eventful life peaceably closed at Cumberland Island, Georgia, March 25th, 1818. He was a devout christian, a firm patriot, a brave soldier, a learned scholar, a wise statesman, and a kind parent; not a meteor whose sudden brilliancy dazzles for a moment, and leaves the succeeding darkness more profound, but a star whose radiance scintillates across the page of history.



Stirling

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, EARL OF STIRLING.

There are few of our Revolutionary generals about whom so little is known as Lord Stirling. To attribute a reason for this fact is difficult, unless it be explainable by his dying in the last year of the war; for his services to his native country and adopted State were so many and devoted as to entitle him to a far higher position than is accorded him.

His father, James Alexander, a native of Scotland, in consequence of being involved in the political disturbances of his time, came to this country in 1716, and shortly after received an appointment under the Crown in the office of the Secretary of the Province of New York. He soon became prominent, and with Benjamin Franklin, Francis Hopkinson, and others, founded the American Philosophical Society.

William Alexander, his only son, the subject of this memoir, was born in New York City, in 1726. He received an ordinary school education, with private tuition from his father, commencing life as clerk to his mother, and subsequently entering into partnership with her. The firm supplied the king's troops with clothing and provisions, and he thus became acquainted with many army officers, acquiring by this association a knowledge and love of the military art. Being offered the position of aid-de-camp and private secretary to General Shirley, then commander-in-chief, he accepted it, and served in that capacity during the French and Indian campaigns.

In 1756, he accompanied General Shirley to England, where he won the friendship of many of the statesmen and nobles of the kingdom, particularly the Duke of Argyle and the Earl of Bute, and was advised by them to assert his hereditory right to

the vacant earldom of Stirling, in Scotland. We cannot, in this brief sketch, give the reasons why he failed to establish his claims; but, probably, his sympathy with the Colonists, who had begun to remonstrate against the arbitrary acts of the Crown, finally prevented his being awarded the title and estates which belonged to him.

Lord Stirling returned to America in 1761, and settled in New Jersey, making Basking Ridge, Somerset County, his home. Being elected to the Provincial Council of the State, shortly afterwards, he was one of the first to oppose the odious "Stamp Act," and warmly defended the rights of the Colonists. Upon the organization of the independent State government, two battalions of infantry were ordered to be raised, and Stirling was appointed to the command of the first, with the rank of Colonel. The language of his first "General Order," dated October 18th, 1775, is unique; we extract the following from it:

"Every man to bring with him the best arms he can; and those who have no firelocks are, notwithstanding, desired to attend, as other arms will be furnished for them."

The arms were furnished at his own expense. He was soon after commissioned by Congress, and received orders to watch the British forces around New York city, during the performance of which duty he was in constant correspondence with President John Hancock. Congress, on January 29th, 1776, passed resolutions of thanks to him for capturing a British armed transport off Staten Island. The same year, while in command of 2,000 men, he was made prisoner in the disastrous Battle of Long Island, but was exchanged for General Montford Brown.

On February 19th, 1777, by recommendation of Washington, he was appointed Major-General, and commanded divisions at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; acting also under the Commander-in-Chief during the terrible winter of 1776–'77, at Valley Forge. He it was who made public the famous conspiracy against Washington—called, in the language of the day, the Cabal—initiated by Generals Conway, Gates, and Mifflin,

who secretly endeavored to influence leading members of Congress to remove the Commander-in-Chief, on the ground of what they were pleased to term his "Fabian policy." At the Battle of Monmouth, fought June 28th, 1778, Gen. Nat. Greene commanded the right wing of the American forces, Gen. Lafayette the centre, and Lord Stirling the left. The first attack was made by the British against the latter's command, who repulsed and drove them on Greene, he repulsing them in turn; and they retreated in hot haste, during the night, to Sandy Hook. After the battle, Stirling was detailed to preside over the court-martial which tried and condemned Major-General Charles Lee for disobedience of orders.

In August of the same year, he arranged the attack on Paulus Hook, in conjunction with Major Henry Lee, for which he received the thanks of Congress. (See page 81.) In 1781, he was appointed to command the Northern Department, with headquarters at Albany, N. Y., Washington fearing a British attack from Canada. The second battle of Saratoga was fought by the forces immediately under his command, the enemy soon after retiring from that part of the country.

Lord Stirling died at Albany, on January 15th, 1783, while in performance of the active duties of his department. The whole country deplored the loss of so brave and energetic an officer; and the State of New Jersey, most especially, one of its firmest patriots. No man had rendered more efficient service in that grand struggle for liberty. He had commanded every brigade in the Revolutionary army, except those of South Carolina and Georgia. He placed his fortune and his life on the altar of his country, and sacrificed both. There are few who have done so much; no man can do more.

Congress, upon being notified of his death, passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President signify to the Commander-in-Chief, in a manner most respectful to the memory of the late Major-General the Earl of Stirling, the sense Congress entertains of the early and meritorious exertions of that General in the common cause; and of the bravery, perseverance, and military talents he possessed; which, having fixed their esteem

for him while living, induce a proportionate regret for the loss of an officer who has rendered such constant and important services to his country."

We cannot close our short memoir of this famous Revolutionary general without showing the estimation in which he was held by Washington. In his letter of condolence to his widow, the Countess of Stirling, the "Father of his Country" states as follows:

"It only remains, then, as a small but just tribute to the memory of Lord Stirling, to express how deeply I share the common affliction, on being deprived of the public and professional assistance, as well as the private friendship of an officer of so high rank, with whom I had lived in the strictest habits of amity; and how much those military merits of his Lordship, which rendered him respected in his lifetime, are now regretted by the whole army."

As an eminent author has remarked: "THE MAN THUS SPOKEN OF BY WASHINGTON, NEEDS NO OTHER EPITAPH OR MONUMENT."

THE LAY OF PAULUS HOOK.

"*Uncunque placuerit Deo.*"

Around this spot where now we hear the busy hum of toil,
Was a battle fought for freedom—our city's hallowed soil;
Here patriots the foe repelled, and made a tyrant see
That men will conquer soon or late who fight for liberty.

Where the noble Hudson yonder ebbs grandly to the bay,
A strong fleet of British war-ships, at anchor proudly lay;
From the steeples of Manhattan St. George's banner flew—
It had stood the storm for ages; its might the whole world knew.

Within that park whose foliage glints beneath the summer's sun,
Where rests the weary artisan, his daily labor done;
And the little children prattle as merry as the birds,
Was heard the Briton's reveille, his sentry's warning words.

Where points that tapering church spire, the Christian's way to God,
The red cross proudly fluttered, and hireling legions trod
There on the battlements beneath, their loud-mouthed morning guns,
The echoes of the hills awoke and frowned at freedom's sons.

Many patriot hearts had yearned to hurl that ensign down,
And oaths were sworn of vengeance 'gainst the emblem of the Crown;
All knew death was failure's forfeit; time brought at length the day,
And the hero, too, to lead them, and well he led the way.

From o'er the quiet Hackensack the daring band had come,
Few were their numbers and they marched cheered not by fife nor drum;
The Bergen wood they quickly passed, and threading down the hill,
Weary, footsore, but undaunted, they halted by the Mill.

"Stand you ready, men, for orders, our scouts will soon report,
"If the road is clear before us, and all's still within the fort;
"He may now turn back who wishes"—their leader to them said;
But to follow all were ready, when Light Horse Harry led.

He thanked them and with swelling heart knelt on the dewy sod,
And prayed "Lord, be our shield to-night, and help Thou us, oh God!
"Thine the power is, only Thine, through Thee comes victory;
"And Thy will be done, our Father, Thine all the glory be."

"Amen" was softly said by all, that fervent voice who heard,
As they calmly stood there waiting their brave commander's word;
And each pressed his musket firmly against his throbbing heart,
Touched his comrade's elbow lightly, all ready for the start.

They all felt that in the darkness, for them was stubborn strife,
Victory they thought would cost them many a precious life:
But love of liberty inspired—it moves the mind of man,
And nerves the heart to sacrifice, as no other purpose can.

Far on their left Harsimus lay, all silent in the night,
The shores of old Communipaw, shed forth no guiding light;
The hills of Bergen were behind where many a Tory slept—
Before, the sentry of the foe, his lonesome night watch kept.

The order came in tones subdued like to a muffled drum—
"Now forward, men, we'll win to-night or our last battle's come:
"And quickly must the work be done—let no man speak a word,
"Nor musket fire, for all depends on bayonet and sword."

They hastened o'er the marshy road and reached the strong barred gate,
Which would not open readily, and 'twas dangerous to wait;
So clearing ditch and abattis they rushed upon the foe,
"The fort is ours, hurrah! hurrah!" almost without a blow.

"Hurrah for Lee and victory, the Hook is ours to-night!
"Take all the prisoners you can, spare those who do not fight;
"The morning sun begins to gild the steeples of New York,
"The foe swarms o'er the river, and his guns begin to talk.

"We've scourged the lion in his den, and he may snarl and roar,
"He'll ne'er feel safe on Jersey soil, as did he heretofore;
"Now, as Washington has ordered, we'll secure a safe retreat,
"Back to the Hackensack we'll march, and reinforcements meet."

'Twas but a little spark, and yet a great blaze from it spread,
For from hearts that had desponded, all doubt and fear soon fled;
Too long they'd feared the tyrant's power, but then blessed Harry Lee,
Who on that August morning taught them how they might be free.

A hundred years have flown since then, but lingers 'round this spot,
The spirit which inspired our sires ne'er by their sons forgot;
And often when in deadly strife, our starry banner shook,
The first to rally 'round it were the sons of Paulus Hook!

By the Editor.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

[*New York Herald, August* 20, 1879.]

Jersey City enjoyed her centennial celebration—that of the capture of Paulus Hook—quite enthusiastically yesterday. Descendants of the captured garrison were notably scarce.

PAULUS HOOK.

Pyrotechnics and Oratory.

Light Horse Harry Lee's Daring Achievement.

Jersey City awoke yesterday morning to the booming of cannon and the waving of flags, intermingled with the ringing of bells and the blowing of steam whistles. Most of the houses were decorated with bunting, and the ferryboats carried the Stars and Stripes in honor of the day. * * * The event of the day was an oration, addresses, singing of national songs, and a glorification generally at the Tabernacle.

[*New York Times, August* 20, 1879.]

JERSEY CITY'S REVOLUTIONARY BATTLE.

Jersey City has just had her centennial celebration. It was her fortune, or misfortune, that but one battle was fought on her soil during the war of the Revolution, and she made the most of that one historical event yesterday. * * * It is known in history as the battle of Paulus Hook. * * * The object of the attack was not to secure the fort and hold it,

for, with New York in the hands of the British, Paulus Hook would not have been valuable enough to the Revolutionary Army to warrant it in holding the position. The object of the surprise was to capture as many prisoners as possible, and to give to the British a lesson which they sorely needed. They had been accustomed to look upon the yeoman soldiery of the colonies with contempt. Dashing Harry Lee, in his brilliant victory at Paulus Hook, thoroughly disabused them on this point, and the moral effect of his bold enterprise upon the American Army was invaluable. * * * Every flag-staff in the city threw its banner to the breeze, and the masts and rigging of the ships and steamers on the Jersey side of the Hudson were liberally decked with bunting. Even the ferryboats, which are supposed to ply their monotonous course unaffected by ought save the ice in winter, caught the infection of patriotic display, and were so gaily decorated, fore and aft, that they looked more like excursion steamers than common ferryboats. The houses and places of business were mantled in bunting during Monday night, and when the morning broke it was upon a scene such as used to be witnessed in our large cities on the Fourth of July.

[*New York Daily Tribune*, *August* 20, 1879.]

IN MEMORY OF PAULUS HOOK.

Jersey City takes a Holiday, and Celebrates the One Hundredth Anniversary of her Battle—Good Speeches and a Fine Parade.

The battle ground, which Jersey City owns in fee simple, is not a very spacious one, but Jersey City deserves the credit of making the most of it, such as it is. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine how any city could be more demonstrative. * * * * The solemnities broke out suddenly and with great violence at sunrise, with a chorus from all the steam whistles of all the factories, locomotives and steamboats, rendered *fortissimo*, and accompanied by a furious ringing of all the bells. All the roosters crowed, and everybody who was awake and had anything to shoot, fired it off; and it is alleged that Captain Ehler's battery delivered a salute of thirteen guns, but nobody heard it for the noise. * * * Beyond question, it was the finest display of the kind ever seen in Jersey City. * * * It was expected that Governor McClellan would review the column, but he only had three weeks' notice and was away off at Long Branch, and therefore

couldn't reach the battle ground until after the fight was over. * * * The city and the people were the most interesting part of the show. The streets were gaily decorated, and everybody was out of doors for a holiday. * * * Business was almost totally suspended, with the conspicuous exception of the beer business, which enjoyed a season of activity which was astonishing to persons not familiar with the capabilities of patriotism as an absorbent of moisture. Revolutionary enthusiasm was on tap all day, and everybody was liable to explode in three cheers and a "tiger" at the slightest provocation. * * * In the evening there were more salutes, a general illumination, and a big sputter of fireworks on the hill where Allan McLean had scouted through the woods a hundred years ago, and all was over. Light Horse Harry Lee may be celebrated again some day for his deeds at Eutaw or Guilford, or for inventing the historic phrase, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," but his memory will never receive a heartier or noisier tribute than it received yesterday in Jersey for capturing the fort in the sand hills of Paulus Hook.

[*The Sun, August* 20, 1879.]

PAULUS HOOK REMEMBERED.

An all-day Celebration by the Patriotic Jerseymen—A Confusion of Sounds Awakening Sleepers at Dawn—Listening to the Story of Major Lee's Exploit—Veterans and Infants.

At sunrise yesterday ringing bells, sounding steam whistles, and booming cannon awakened sleepers in Jersey City, the west side of New York, and surrounding regions, and reminded them that the day was the one hundredth anniversary of the affair at Paulus Hook. It was a strange uproar that this combination of sounds made, and, heard at a distance, it was continuous and not distressingly discordant. For a long time patriotic Jerseymen had been preparing to suitably observe the centennial of "Light Horse Harry's" twilight exploit, and when the day broke yesterday there was a wealth of decoration on public and private buildings, with flags, streamers, and mottoes. Business was generally suspended in Jersey City, and at an early hour the streets were alive with men, women and children, in their holiday clothes. Every incoming train brought reinforcements from the surrounding regions, and early in the forenoon the principal streets were thronged. Men in uniforms hurried to and fro in search of their respec-

tive corps, and women leading screaming children by the hand, or carrying them in their arms, pushed and jostled their way to neighboring points of vantage. * * * Near the grand stand there was a dense throng, and several women and children were injured. Distracted mothers, fearing that their lives were in danger, passed up their babies to gentlemen on the platform, and more than one distinguished veteran found himself with a screaming infant in his arms, and the cause of merriment in the throng.

[*Journal of Commerce*, *August* 20, 1879.]

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION—BATTLE OF PAULUS HOOK.

* * * Yesterday morning the celebration was opened by a salute of thirteen guns, the blowing of whistles and ringing of bells. On all sides the city was gay with displays of bunting. At noon there was a public meeting in the Tabernacle, where appropriate addresses were delivered, and in the afternoon there was a grand parade of military and civic organizations. In the evening many houses were brilliantly illuminated.

[*The World*, *August* 20, 1879.]

1779——GOOD GRACIOUS!——1879.

The Bloody and Never-to-be-Forgotten Field of Paulus Hook Rescued for History.

Jersey City was in a patriotic furor yesterday over the centennial celebration of the most daring and important—in the opinion of Jersey City—event of the Revolution, to wit, the assault on Paulus, Poulus or Powles Hook or Hoeck. The orthography is appropriately shifting, because the blood-bought ground itself, originally an up-river sand-bar, became stationary (at a point where the Cunard docks were) only a few years before it—to speak of it in the light of its old tricks—slid into history. The tale of its capture from the eddying tide is quite as remarkable as that of the event which was yesterday honored. No one but a dogged plodding Dutchman would ever have thought, with land plentiful and cheap all around him,

of riveting a swamp sand-bar to the solid underground as Cornelius Van Vorst riveted down what is now the most valuable part of lower Jersey City.† That is what he did, and his heirs and the heirs of the Van Ripers, Van Horns, Van Winkles and Van Wagenens, whose distinguished ancestors owned land contiguous to the swamp, rose yesterday morning before daybreak to show how thankful they were for it, as well as to do honor to the assault. These descendants, with their friends, and with those who were impelled by a sympathizing and energetic Citizens' Committee to become co-operators in the work of house and street decoration, so bedecked the houses and streets with bright-colored bunting that the morning sun, stealing up over the water beyond the Battery, was outdazzled and by comparison with the splendor of the city was a cat looking at a king. * * * There was a salute of guns and chaotic bell ringing and whistle screeching at sunrise. * * * Before the Tabernacle exercises ended the streets were busy with moving crowds. Along Jersey and Newark avenues, Montgomery, Grand, Washington and Sussex streets the sidewalks were packed. The City Hall, Police Headquarters and other public buildings and many of the store fronts were hidden behind folds of bunting. * * * The newsboys, hackdrivers, horsecars and grocery wagons severally grinned and bore the weight of decorations lavished upon them. All the surroundings of everything were magnetic and exhilerating.

[*New York Daily Witness*, *August* 20, 1879.]

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

An Enthusiastic Centennial Celebration.

The good people of Jersey City celebrated yesterday the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Paulus Hook. There was a general suspension of business, and the city was gay with bunting. * * * The first public exercises of the day began at noon, in the Tabernacle, on York street. * * * The walls of the hall were beautifully decorated with streamers and festoons, while the city emblem and the emblems of the thirteen Federal States adorned the chancel. * * * The procession was one of the most imposing affairs ever witnessed in Jersey City. * * * In the evening, the city was a blaze of light.

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†—The *World* is mistaken. Three New Yorkers did this.—Editor.

[*New York Star*, *August* 20, 1879.]

RECALLING A HEROIC DEED.

JERSEY CITY CELEBRATING LIGHT HORSE HARRY LEE'S TRIUMPH—CANNON AND BELLS AWAKENING THE CITY AT SUNRISE.

The Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Paulus Hook was celebrated brilliantly in Jersey City yesterday. The ferryboats were gay with bunting, and the entire city was in holiday attire. * * * The parade was a creditable one, the spectators breaking out in cheers at times, at the steady marching of the men. * * * Bands of music, during the evening, were in the various public parks. At eight o'clock there was a fine pyrotechnic display.

[*The Christian Intelligencer* (*New York City*), *August* 28, 1879.]

The Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Paulus Hook was celebrated by the citizens of Jersey on Tuesday of last week. The Rev. Dr. Paul D. Van Cleef, of the Wayne Street Reformed Church, delivered the invocation, and the Jersey City Sængerrunde sang national airs. James B. Vredenbergh delivered an address, in which he referred to the sacrifices which secured American liberty. Ex-Senator Winfield was the orator of the day. He painted in glowing colors the dashing brilliancy of Light Horse Harry Lee's surprise of the British fortifications at Paulus Hook; the capture of more than 150 prisoners, and of a quantity of arms; and the orderly retreat of the American force. The achievement, he said, was all the more brilliant, as having been done under the guns of the British army posted in New York. B. W. Throckmorton followed with an address, and the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie pronounced the benediction. A civic and military parade took place in the afternoon, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks.

[*The Evening Journal* (*Jersey City*), *August* 20.]

Yesterday will probably never be forgotten by the thousands of people who participated in the exercises of the centennial celebration of the battle of Paulus Hook. The day is over, the celebration has taken place and is a

thing of the past, but the results of it in awakening and renewing patriotic feelings, who shall compute? From the firing of the first gun at sunrise to the blazing of the last pyrotechnic piece last night the whole affair was a complete and prominent success. The Committee of Arrangements felt proud and happy over this, and the people who contributed funds for the object are doubtless perfectly satisfied with the results. * * * It was a grander sight to see the packed masses of people which everywhere lined the streets along the route of procession. Where they came from is a mystery, unless we accept the hypothesis that all Jersey City, reinforced by a part of New York and Hoboken, turned out to see the parade. That thousands of people came from abroad is certain. The trains and the ferries brought them by scores and hundreds, and the lower part of the city by four o'clock was a solid mass of people. Every window, shed, awning and every other point of advantage was filled with eager-eyed people watching the parade. The displays of bunting were marvelous, many buildings being literally covered with the national colors in some form. It was a time for the outpouring of the patriotic sentiment of the people, and right worthy they responded. The parade was universally admired, and the promptitude with which Gen. Ramsey and his aids moved it was a theme of favorable comment. The appearance of the troops and organizations was very creditable.

[*The Argus (Jersey City), August* 20.]

* * * Measured by such battles as marked the rebellion—the reader will bear in mind that we are now speaking of the second rebellion —Paulus Hook was an ant-hill to Mount Blanc. But it was a blow of some sort. Feeble, perhaps, because it was struck by a few; but it was the blow of patriot arms nerved by patriot hearts—the work of men who would have done better had the opportunity offered. New York was full of opportunities. What did New York do? * * * In point of numbers, tasteful and profuse decorations, a wide-spread enthusiasm and a magnificent civic and military display, the anniversary yesterday was an unqualified success. Nature seemed to be in sympathy with the effort of our citizens and furnished a day of unexceptionable quality, which tendered greatly towards the success of the whole affair. * * * The ferryboats, street cars and locomotives running on the different railroads centering in our city, were gaily decked with the national emblem in honor of the occa-

sion. Early in the day crowds of people from everywhere congregated in the streets, dressed in their holiday attire. The banks, public buildings and most of the prominent places of business were closed. Decorations, some of them costly, others unique and appropriate, were to be seen everywhere. Flags floated out upon the breeze as if pleased to once more have an airing. So plentiful were they that to the casual observer the query at once intruded itself—where did all the flags come from? The rising generation, not to be behind their elders in the matter of patriotism, made the air resonant with the reports from Chinese crackers and toy cannons. Peddlers of all kinds of wares; the inevitable lemonade and peanut men, and the vender of suspicious-looking ice cream, added their quota to what might be properly termed a season of carnival. * * * The exhibition of fireworks at the head of Montgomery street attracted an immense throng. Prior to the display a band discoursed popular airs and kept the crowd in good humor. As the balloons, rockets and other pieces were sent flying heavenward they were greeted with exclamations of delight. The set pieces, Liberty Tree, Fairies' Frolic, Star of Independence, the Old Wind Mill and the Bay and the equestrian statute of Light Horse Harry, with appropriate mottoes, were exceptionally good. The exhibition lasted about two hours. There was a large gathering of people at the different parks throughout the city, where bands were stationed and gave open air concerts.

[*The Mail* (*New York City*), *August* 19.]

Up to a late hour last night great fears were entertained by the Committee of Arrangements having in charge the proper celebration of this, the 100th anniversary of the battle of Paulus Hook, lest the storm of the last few days should continue and thus seriously intertere with the character and enthusiasm of the demonstration. * * * The severe rain of yesterday had the effect of thoroughly cleaning the streets and adding a bright, crisp look to the verdure on trees and shrubs. The American flag, which could be seen floating in the cool west wind from every nook and corner, palace and hovel, locomotive and street car, presented the appearance of having been newly washed under the auspices of the Goddess of Liberty, so brightly did its color gleam in the rays of the morning sun.

[*The Commercial Advertiser* (*New York City*), *August* 19, 1879.]

The Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Paulus Hook, in Jersey City, is being celebrated to-day in an appropriate manner. At sunrise, every bell in the city rang out a glad welcome, and every whistle screamed with joy, while the air over the salt marshes, back of the city, shook under the thundering of Battery A. Dwelling-houses and stores on Henderson, York and Montgomery streets, as well as those in other parts of the city and in Lafayette, were gaily decorated with bunting and flags, and the national colors were displayed from all the hotels and public buildings. The streets have been thronged all day with citizens in holiday attire. The memorial services at the Tabernacle, corner of Henderson and York streets, were of an interesting character, and attracted an immense concourse.

[*The Evening Post* (*New York City*), *August* 19, 1879.]

The people of Jersey City began early this morning the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Paulus Hook. * * * The city was gay throughout with displays of bunting. The national colors floated from all the public buildings, and from very many of the private dwelling-houses. A federal salute of thirteen guns was fired at sunrise by Battery A, under command of Captain Peter Ehler, of the Hudson County Artillery, and for fifteen minutes after sunrise the air resounded with the blowing of steam whistles and the ringing of bells. * * * A civic and military parade is taking place this afternoon, and in the evening there will be a display of fireworks.

[*The Evening Express* (*New York City*), *August* 19, 1879.]

* * The day among the citizens is being observed as a general holiday. The banks, City Hall, public offices, and many prominent business houses are closed, the decorations on the same being ornate and tasteful. The fronts of most of the private residences exhibit emblems appropriate to the occasion, and evince the sympathy of the occupants with the cause that gave to the struggling colonies their independence, and to their descendants

a prosperous home. Thousands of people have been arriving during the morning, from all parts of Hudson county and the neighboring cities, to witness the grand civic and military parade this afternoon, and the evening display of fireworks, which will close the festivities of the occasion.

[*The Evening Telegram* (*New York City*), *August* 19, 1879.]

To-day the citizens of Jersey City celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Paulus Hook, or "Paulus Hoeck," as it was called in early times. At sunrise this morning, the people were awakened from their slumbers by the ringing of bells, blowing of steam whistles and booming of cannon from Battery A, of the Hudson County Artillery, which honored the occasion with a federal salute—thirteen guns. At an early hour bunting was profusely displayed from all the public and most of the private buildings. From a number of windows the "Old Red" of Great Britain floated upon the air, beside the stars and stripes. But little business was done in the city during the day, and toward noon the people began to throng the streets in holiday attire. At noon, a national salute of thirty-eight guns was fired, and the people began to throng into the Tabernacle, York and Henderson streets, where the civic services were held. His honor Mayor Henry J. Hopper occupied the chair. The ceremonies consisted of music, addresses, etc. * * * At sundown, a federal salute will be fired. * * * There will be displays of fireworks on the brow of the hill at Montgomery street. During the evening, bands of music will be stationed at the various public parks throughout the city, where they will discourse national music until midnight, thus appropriately closing the centennial celebration of a most interesting and important event in American history.

[*The Sunday Mercury* (*New York City*), *August* 24, 1879.]

THE PAULUS HOOK CENTENNIAL.

The battle of Paulus Hook was celebrated with enthusiasm in Jersey City last Tuesday. * * * There was a lengthy street parade. The Fourth N. G. S. N. J., Col. Steele, and Ninth N. G. S. N. J., Col. Hart;

four companies of regular infantry, a battery of the Third Artillery, U. S. A.; Battery A, of New Jersey; several posts of the G. A. R, and numerous civic organizations were in the procession, which was quite imposing, the military presenting a handsome appearance, and marching very well. A banquet and pyrotechnics concluded the celebration.

[*Evening Journal* (*Jersey City*), *August* 20, 1879.]

A PRESENTATION.

A pleasing incident of the parade was a presentation to Wilson Post, G. A. R., of a handsome pair of silk guidons. Just before the parade moved, the Post was drawn up in front of Mr. A. Hausbeck's residence on Grand street. The stoop was crowded with the wives and sisters of the comrades of the Post. Captain R. B. Seymour, in their behalf, presented the colors, which were received by Commander Kent, with a fitting speech. Mesdames Hausbeck and Kent were the prime movers in this pleasant incident. The G. A. R. and the Veteran Batallion were literally applauded all along the line by everybody.

After the parade was dismissed, the officers and men of the visiting commands were taken in charge by citizens and home commands, and were made to eat, drink and be merry. The officers of the regular troops were entertained at the New Jersey Club House by Messrs. D. Van Winkle, William F. Taylor, and Andrew Barricklo.

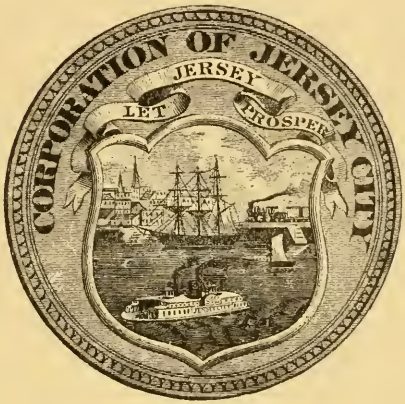
[*Evening Journal* (*Jersey City*), *September* 5, 1879.]

The Paulus Hook Committee of Arrangements met last night to close the business of the centennial celebration. Mayor Hopper, as treasurer, reported that he had received $1,585.75, and paid $1,449.45. There will be a balance of about $100, to be used by the Committee in publishing a history of the celebration. This is a very comfortable outlook, and is creditable to the Committee, whose care in the expenditure of the money is to be commended.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

JERSEY CITY, N. J.,



SEAL OF THE CITY.

WITH A DESCRIPTION

OF SOME OF ITS

MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES,

STATISTICS, &c.

— 1879 —

JERSEY CITY.

The first mention in history of the place known to-day as Jersey City was in 1638, one Abraham Isaacson Planck purchasing the land from the "West India Company," on May first, in that year. Its original Indian name was Aressick, but after its settlement by the Hollanders it received the name of Paulus Hoeck, and it was subsequently called Powless's, Powley's and Powles Hook.

"Hoeck," in the Dutch language, signifies a spur, or bluff of land stretching into water; thus, for instance, Sandy and Kinder Hoecks, or Hooks, in our modern style. Paulus was the first Dutch owner, it being the fashion of well-to-do people of that nationality at that time to latinize their family names. The land purchased by Paulus was a collection of sand hills, some sixty acres in extent, reaching from about midway between Hudson and Greene streets of our time, to Warren, and from Essex street to a small portion of Montgomery. This patch of ground was surrounded on the east and north by Hudson river and Harsimus cove, and on the west and south by swamps and Communipaw bay, the swamps being covered by water at high tide, thus making the place for the nonce an island.

The next mention we find of the Hook is in connection with the ferry across the Hudson river to New York. This was established in June, 1764, for the convenience of travellers between that city and Newark and Philadelphia. The stage road ran along what is now Bergen avenue to Prior's Mill at Point of Rocks; thence by a road across the marsh to Paulus Hook,

continuing over the latter to the river at what is to-day Grand street. For full particulars relating to this ferry, the reader will do well to consult the "History of the County of Hudson," by Hon. Charles H. Winfield.

In March, 1776, Lord Stirling, with a small Federal force, took possession of Paulus Hook and partially fortified it. The occupation was of short duration, for in September following the British crossed over from New York in force, and with the assistance of three heavily-armed ships drove out the patriot garrison, took possession and subsequently strengthened the fortifications and held the place until 1783.

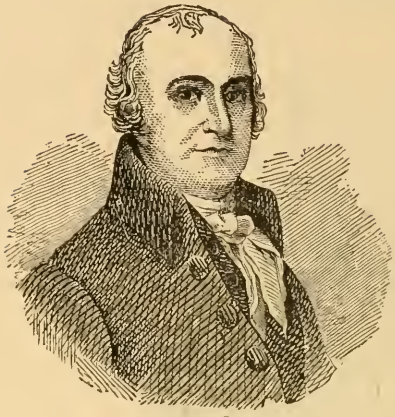
For many years after its evacuation by the British, Paulus Hook was almost a forgotten point in history, and there was nothing to attract notice, unless it was the passengers between New York and Philadelphia who frequented the ferry. For their convenience a small frame building had been constructed, and this so-called "hotel" with stables were in close proximity to the dock. No further addition was made to the settlement until the commencement of the present century, when a man by the name of John Murphy put up a rival shanty and vended oysters and apple-jack, for which the State was as famous then as now.

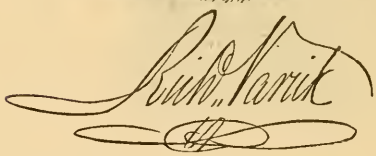
A carefully taken census of the inhabitants of the place in 1802 disclosed the fact that the entire resident population numbered thirteen souls, Major David Hunt, of the hotel, Murphy, of the shanty, with their families, and an unplaced individual named Joseph Bryant. The Hook had at an early date (1699) been purchased by the Van Vorst family, and it remained in their possession until 1804, when it and the ferry rights became the property of Anthony Dey in return for an annuity of six thousand Spanish milled dollars. The new owner shortly afterwards transferred his purchase to Abraham Varick, who the same month conveyed it to Richard Varick, Jacob Radcliff and Anthony Dey. By the courtesy of Hon. C. H. Winfield we are enabled to give a sketch of the lives and the portraits of these, whom he very properly styles the "Founders of Jersey City."

A. Dey

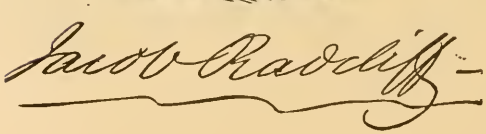
Anthony Dey was born at Preakness, Bergen county, in this State, in February, 1776. Both his father and grandfather served in the Revolutionary Army, the former rising to the rank of General and the latter to that of Colonel. He studied law in New York and amassed a large fortune in the practice of his profession, most of which he invested in New Jersey real estate, particularly along the Hackensack and Passaic rivers. He was a very energetic, industrious and persevering man. He made it a rule through life to ignore political preferment, and never held any office, but was, nevertheless, foremost in everything that could be called a public improvement, especially in Bergen county, or that part of it now called Hudson county. He was also a Director of the New Jersey Railroad and a large importer of blooded stock from Europe. He died in this city in 1859.

Richard Varick was born in 1752 and commenced practicing law in New York City in 1774. In the following year he was appointed Military Secretary-General with the rank of Captain. In 1776 Congress appointed him Deputy Commissary-General with the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was in active service at the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, and served on Arnold's staff at West Point, subsequently becoming Washington's Recording Secretary. After the war he held successively the offices of Recorder of New York City, Attorney-General of the State, and finally Mayor of New York City, holding the latter office twelve years. He died in Jersey City in 1831.





Jacob Radcliff was a native of New York, and the son of a Revolutionary General. He also was a lawyer, practicing mainly in Poughkeepsie. He rose to the dignity of Judge of the Supreme Court, on vacating which position he removed to New York and became Mayor of that city in 1810, and again in 1815, 1816 and 1817. History does not record the place and date of his death.



These three eminent citizens engaged Joseph F. Mangin to make a map of Paulus Hook, and dividing their purchase into one thousand shares, offered them for sale. A corporation was the result, which was called the "Associates of the Jersey Company," and as such it was incorporated by act of the Legislature in November of 1804, by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Jersey, in the county of Bergen." It was incorporated under the name of Jersey City, January 28th, 1820, but remained a part of Bergen township.

Thus passed away Paulus Hook, leaving a name in musty records and renowned only for Lee's gallant attack in 1779, which gave it a bright page in our country's history. With its English name began an era of enterprize, and its rapid progress would be astonishing in any other country than this, and even here it is almost unrivalled. In 1838 it became a distinct municipality with Mayor and Common Council; in 1851 it received the adjoining township of Van Vorst; Bergen and Hudson cities were annexed in 1869, and the township of Greenville in 1873. The streets were first lighted in 1843. Gas was introduced in 1852, and water from the Passaic river in 1854. In 1841 there were less than 400 houses; there are now about 15,000; in the same year there was but one public school with 253 pupils. We now have 38 schools (including Annexes) with an average attendance of over 13,000 children. Everything connected with the city has grown in like proportion. It is now less than 50 years old and has become the seventeenth city in the Union. What may it be at its first centennial?

There is probably no great centre of population in the vast area of the United States which labors under so many disabilities as Jersey City. While it is the terminus and depot of the greatest and wealthiest railroads in the world, it receives very little from them toward defraying the expenses of the municipality. Most of their property is exempt from municipal taxation. They pay heavily to the State, which has grown rich by taking that which properly belongs to the city; for those corporations help largely to increase the burdens of, and receive many benefits and privileges from, the city, for which, accord-

ing to all laws of justice and equity, they ought to pay. We have more than six miles of water frontage, and yet the city owns but a single dock, and to obtain that it was compelled to pay $124,000; all the rest is claimed by the State, and corporations which have purchased or leased from it, and the revenue which is derived from this source goes into the State treasury, but a small share of which comes to us. This invaluable possession belongs to us, and should benefit us principally. Would New York City be the grand emporium of the western world if her water frontage was owned at Albany, and legislated for their own benefit by the farmers of Lawrence, Schoharie and Herkimer? We believe these wrongs under which we suffer can and will be corrected; all we ask of the State is justice, and it must, in the near future, listen to and heed our demand; all property must bear an equal share of taxation, and our city must ultimately control its water front.

Jerseymen everywhere should recognize the fact that whatever builds up the prosperity of a port which soon will be the metropolis of their State, must of necessity increase their own; and they ought to be too proud and too patriotic to allow a city like this, with natural advantages equal, if not superior, to any in the Union, to remain the Cinderella of her imperious sisters, New York and Philadelphia.

Population, Vote, &c.

The population of Jersey City, according to the State census of 1875, was 109,229, and it ranked as the seventeenth city in the Union; it now contains probably 130,000 inhabitants.

In the presidential election of 1876 the vote of the city was 19,776. The number of voters registered was 21,156.

The number of houses, as reported by the Assessors in 1877, was 14,270. There are 66,313 lots, 200 miles of streets, and 3,808 street lamps.

There is laid 654,080 feet of water pipe. Daily consumption of Passaic water, 1,742,726 cubic feet; annual consumption, 636,094,990 cubic feet.

The valuation of property for taxation for the year ending November 30, 1879, was: real estate, $54,505,470; personals, $5,790,119; total, $60,295,589. The taxes levied for the same year were: City, $1,071,443.60; County, 192,902.67; State school tax, $121,449.65; State general, $60,749.53. Total, $1,446,545 45.

The tax rate was: on $1,000, City, $17.00; County, $4.00; State school tax, $2.00; State general, 60 cents. Aggregate, $23.60.

Churches.

There are seventy-nine churches in the city, viz.: Methodist Episcopal, nineteen; Episcopal, eleven; Reformed, eleven; Baptist, eight; Roman Catholic, eight; Presbyterian, six; Evangelical Lutheran, four; Congregational, two; Universalist, two; Reformed Episcopal, two; United Presbyterian, two; United Brethren, one; Free Church, one; Evangelical Association, one; Isaac Ephraim Congregation (Hebrew), one.

Public Schools.

Jersey City has, including annexes, thirty-eight schools.

Number of children of school age (5 to 18)	39,203
Number of children enrolled	21,193
Number on register	13,246
Average attendance	13,000
Number of teachers	314
Number of books in Public Library	4,800

Amount appropriated for support of schools, which includes $1,000 for Library, $222,550.

The school accommodation is inadequate for the number of children in the city; the same complaint is heard from most of the large cities in this country, and also in Great Britain.

Police Department.

The Police Department consists of 1 Chief, 1 Inspector, 4 Captains, 21 Sergeants, 132 Patrolmen, and 6 Roundsmen—

making a total of 165 men. Number of arrests made in 1878, 6,289. The appropriation for the year ending November 30, 1879, was $288,250, which sum includes election expenses, cost of lighting streets, and support of City Hospital.

Fire Department.

In the Fire Department there are 102 permanent men, and 160 men at call; 13 engine companies, 6 hook and ladder companies, 2 tenders, 2 coal wagons, 1 company supply wagon, 51 horses, 21 houses, and 19,000 feet of hose. The loss by fire in 1878 was $220,000, which was covered by insurance of $325,835. There was appropriated for the support of the department for the year ending November 30, 1879, $109,000.

Post Office.

The average weekly business of the Post Office in this city is: Number of letters mailed, 42,126; number of postal cards mailed, 8,610; number of papers and books, 4,848; newspapers mailed to subscribers, 4,168; merchandise, 679 packages.

Received and delivered: Letters, 63,282; postal cards, 9,722; papers, 15,558; money orders issued, $2,627.71; paid, $2,582.11.

Militia.

The Militia force is composed of one Regiment (Fourth) of National Guard, and one Battery of Artillery, equipped and uniformed by the State, and three independent companies, self-supporting.

The Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., is composed of six companies, numbering 400 rank and file. With them originated the system of rifle practice, which has since become so popular with the National Guards of most of the States, and it has also been adopted in the Regular Army.

Savings Banks.

The amounts due depositors by the Savings Banks of Jersey City was in January, 1879:

Bergen Savings Bank	$77,194 93
Germania Savings Bank	143,649 24
Hudson City Savings Bank	238,371 84
The Fifth Ward Savings Bank	405,177 99
The Provident Institution	4,342,352 50
	$5,206,746 50

And there is probably an equal amount deposited by the people of this city in the savings institutions of New York and Newark.

Yours C. Gregory

DUDLEY S. GREGORY,

FIRST MAYOR OF JERSEY CITY.

The subject of the present memoir was born in Reading, Fairfield county, Conn., February 5th, 1800. His ancestors, who took an active part in the Revolutionary War, removed to Albany, N. Y., in 1808, and five years subsequently he was appointed clerk in the Comptroller's Office, filling the position nearly fourteen years, and declining the Deputy Comptrollership. Mr. Gregory held several important commands during that period in the New York Militia, and was one of the guard-of-honor that received the Marquis de Lafayette on his second visit to this country.

Mr. Gregory removed to Jersey City in 1834, and soon became conspicuous in public life. He represented Bergen township, as Hudson county was then called, three successive terms in the Board of Freeholders; was twice elected to the Board of Selectmen of Jersey City; and became the first Mayor under the charter, being elected three times, and feeling compelled to decline, positively, when nominated for a fourth term. In 1846, he was elected to Congress from the Fifth District—comprising Bergen, Essex, Passaic and Hudson counties—by a majority of 2,560, receiving 1,142 votes out of the 1,671 polled in his own county. He peremptorily declined a renomination.

Mr. Gregory was largely identified with many of our manufactories and public institutions. He organized the Provident Institution for Savings (the first savings bank in our State); as also the first bank of discount established in Jersey City, namely, the Hudson County Bank; and he was likewise one of the Commissioners to introduce water into our city.

There was, in fine, scarcely any enterprise or industry calcu-

lated to increase the wealth and prosperity of this community, in which he was not prominent; and he was equally well noted for his acts of public and private benevolence. After an active and successful life, his demise took place in this city on December 8th, 1874.

HENRY J. HOPPER,

PRESENT MAYOR OF JERSEY CITY.

Henry J. Hopper was born in the village of Acquackanonck (now called Passaic), Passaic county, New Jersey, March 10th, 1830. His father was a farmer and miller, and the son remained with him until fourteen years of age, attending the town school, when he was sent to New York, and finished his education at the Crosby-street High School.

At sixteen years of age, he was engaged as clerk, and subsequently as salesman, in the wholesale hardware and steel business in New York City, where he remained until 1862; he then became traveling salesman for the Adirondac Steel Company, in Jersey City, and was soon made manager of the works, with an interest in the business, which under him has been largely extended. While engaged in business in New York, Mr. Hopper resided in Hoboken, and was elected, and served two successive terms, as Collector of that city. He removed to Jersey City in 1864, and was, in 1878, elected its Mayor for two years.

THE STEEL MANUFACTURES OF JERSEY CITY.

The manufacture of steel in this country is of comparatively recent date; and it was not until 1848 that the industry made any mark whatever. Its progress was slow, our citizens being blindly prejudiced in favor of English and other European steel, until the enormous duties on all foreign imports, during and subsequent to our civil war, compelled them to purchase the home manufacture. They then began to recognize the fact that in this department of industry, as in so many others, America was, at all events, the peer of her rivals; but so ingrained was the prejudice, that our manufacturers of all descriptions of steel goods found it necessary, during a long period, to represent them as of English production.

This condition of affairs is rapidly changing, as the following statistics from United States Treasury Reports satisfactorily prove:

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—AMERICAN AND FOREIGN IRON AND STEEL.

Year	Foreign Imports.	Exports of Foreign.	American Exports.	Balance Exports.
1875	$18,475,733	$1,037,087	$12,049,402	$5,389,244 For.
1876	13,191,618	1,019,912	9,962,249	2,209,457 "
1877	9,570,600	304,575	9,428,993	162,968 Am.
1878	9,057,632	455,180	13,969,275	5,366,823 "

It is evident from the above figures that American iron and steel are beginning to be recognized in the markets of the world as equal, if not superior, to those of Europe.

The present remarkable development of the steel manufacture of the United States is due to a small number of far-seeing, energetic men; and notably to three of our own citizens—Mr. James L. Thompson and the late David Henderson, and Dudley S. Gregory. The two establishments founded by these gentlemen are among the most important of our city's industries, as the following record will prove:

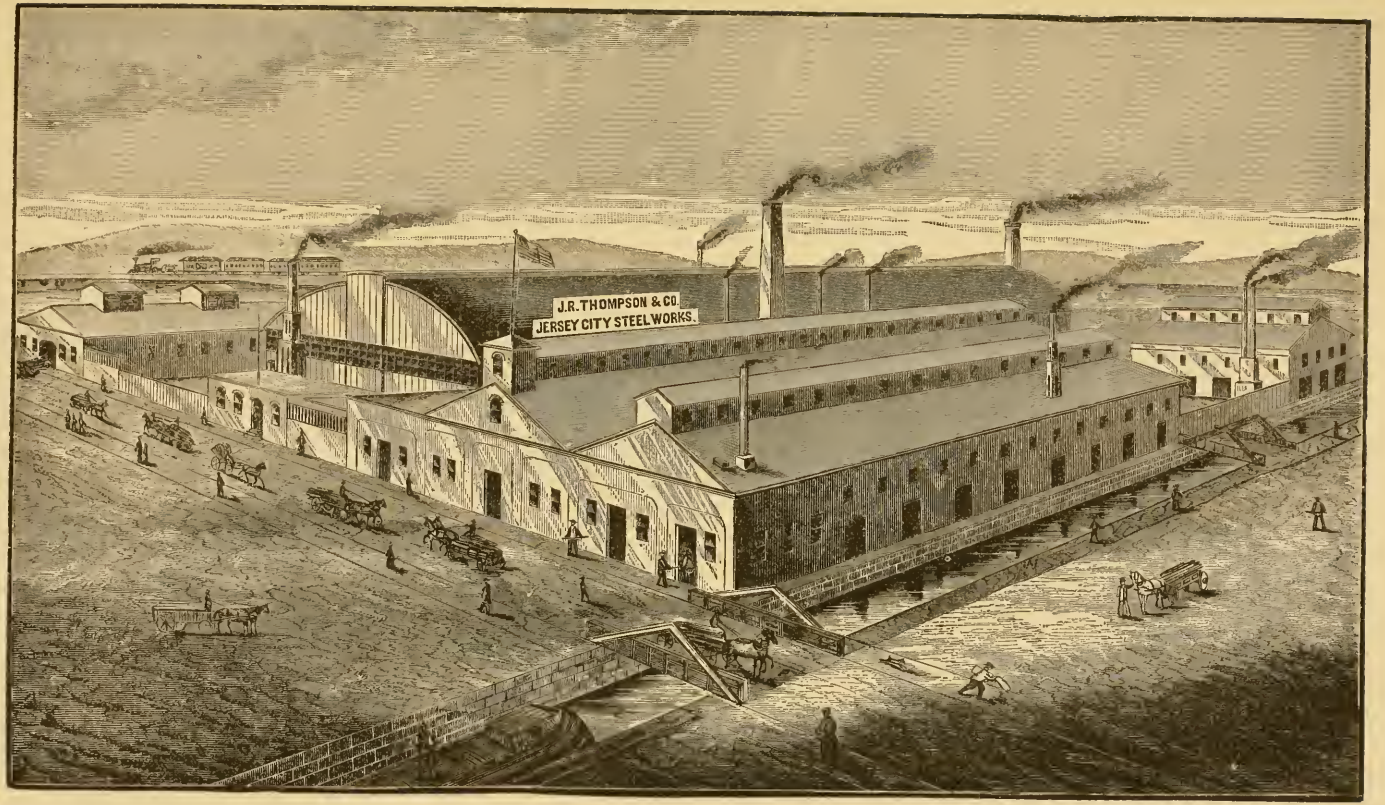
THE JERSEY CITY STEEL WORKS.

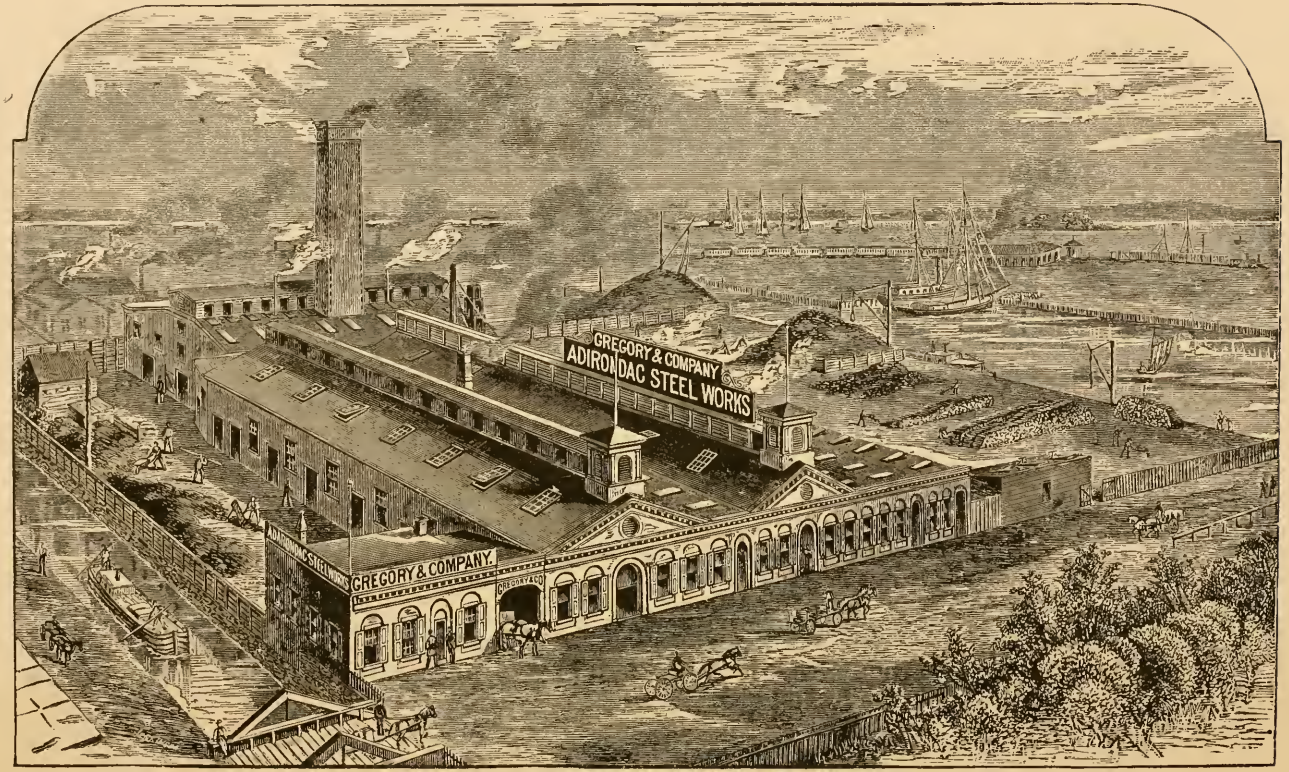
(James R. Thompson & Co.)

Mr. James R. Thompson, senior member of the above firm, and one of the pioneers in American steel manufacture, has made this industry the study of his life. The present works of the company, facing the water front, at the foot of Warren street, Jersey City, were erected fourteen years ago; but extensive additions have been made since, and they now occupy an area of fifty city lots, thirty-five of which are covered with buildings.

The raw material used by the company is composed of the best quality of American iron, from the Lake Champlain region, together with Norwegian and Swedish iron; a considerable portion of the stock being puddled from cold-blast-pig, for which Jeffersonville, Jefferson county, N. Y., is noted. The "crucible process" is used in this factory, the iron being thoroughly carbonized, and becoming what is known as "blistered," or "German" steel. Machinery of the most improved description is worked by five steam engines aggregating 565 horse power; and there are three puddling and six heating furnaces, with fifty-four melting holes. Five vertical and two trip steam-hammers, together with numerous powerful cranes, shears, etc., complete the equipment of this establishment.

The manufactures of the firm comprise every shape and size of bar steel, hammered and rolled, besides all descriptions of steel forgings for machinery; and special attention is given to the production of material for agricultural implements, railroad springs and axles, machinists' tools, and bars for wire drawing. The annual consumption of coal in these works is 10,000 tons. One hundred hands are at present employed; and last year's production was 2,500 tons of the finest manufactured steel.


J.R. THOMPSON & CO.
JERSEY CITY STEEL WORKS.


GREGORY & COMPANY
ADIRONDAC STEEL WORKS
GREGORY & COMPANY.

THE ADIRONDAC STEEL WORKS.

(Gregory & Co.)

These old established works, dating back to 1848, cover an area of 98,000 square feet, and are located at foot of Warren street, facing those of J. R. Thompson & Co. The original factory was burned down in 1854, but immediately rebuilt; being considerably enlarged in 1864, and again in 1866 and 1874. The company was reorganized under its present style and title in December of the latter year.

The principal manufacture of this firm is crucible cast steel, the iron used being the best American mixed with Swedish. There are six heating furnaces, and forty four-pot melting holes; every modern appliance being provided in the works which can be found in similar establishments elsewhere. Three steam engines, with an aggregate of 260 horse power, drive the heavy machinery of the factory, among which are four steam hammers.

The steel produced by Messrs. Gregory & Co. is especially adapted for many divers purposes, such, for instance, as machinists' tools, drills, chisels, hammers, axes, dies, cutlery, and edge tools. Cast spring and machinery steel form another branch; including spindles and rollers, valve, pump, piston, lathe and connecting rods, and steel forgings. Cast steel is also prepared for railroad purposes, such as springs for engines and carriages, frog-points and plates, tapered and plain slide-bars for locomotives, together with spiral, taper, and bevel-edge springs. Steel for war purposes is a branch by itself, including decarbonized, or gun metal; besides that for swords, bayonets, gun and pistol springs, with other appendages of the gunsmith's art. Every variety of steel agricultural implements is manufactured by this firm, for forks, rakes, hoes, scythes, sickles, mowing-machine cutters, and planters' hoe and finger-steel; while many other articles might be mentioned under the suggestive heading of "miscellaneous."

The annual consumption of iron, including "scrap," in these works is 2,800 tons, for which 8,000 tons of coal are required in the manufacturing process. 2,600 tons of crucible steel were produced by the firm during the past year; and the present number of hands employed is 90.

THE JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY.

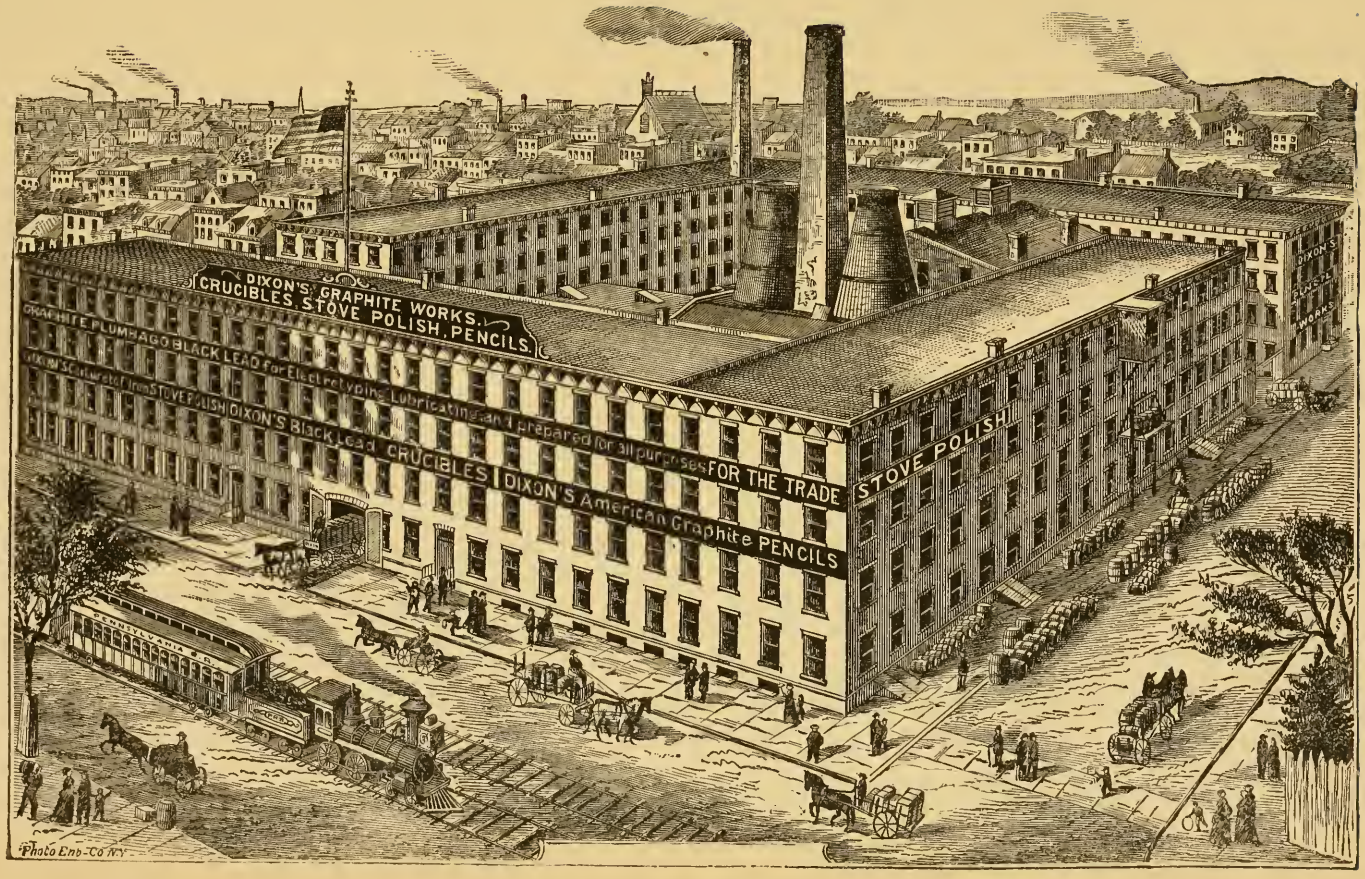
Our city feels a laudable pride in possessing such an evidence of energy and enterprise as the above company afford, not merely on account of the area occupied by the firm, but still more because the company in question stands alone, both in this country and Europe, in operating every branch of the graphite business. They own their own mines, mine their own ore, sell the raw stock as well as the manufactured article, and in fine, are admittedly ahead of other houses in the exploitation of plumbago.

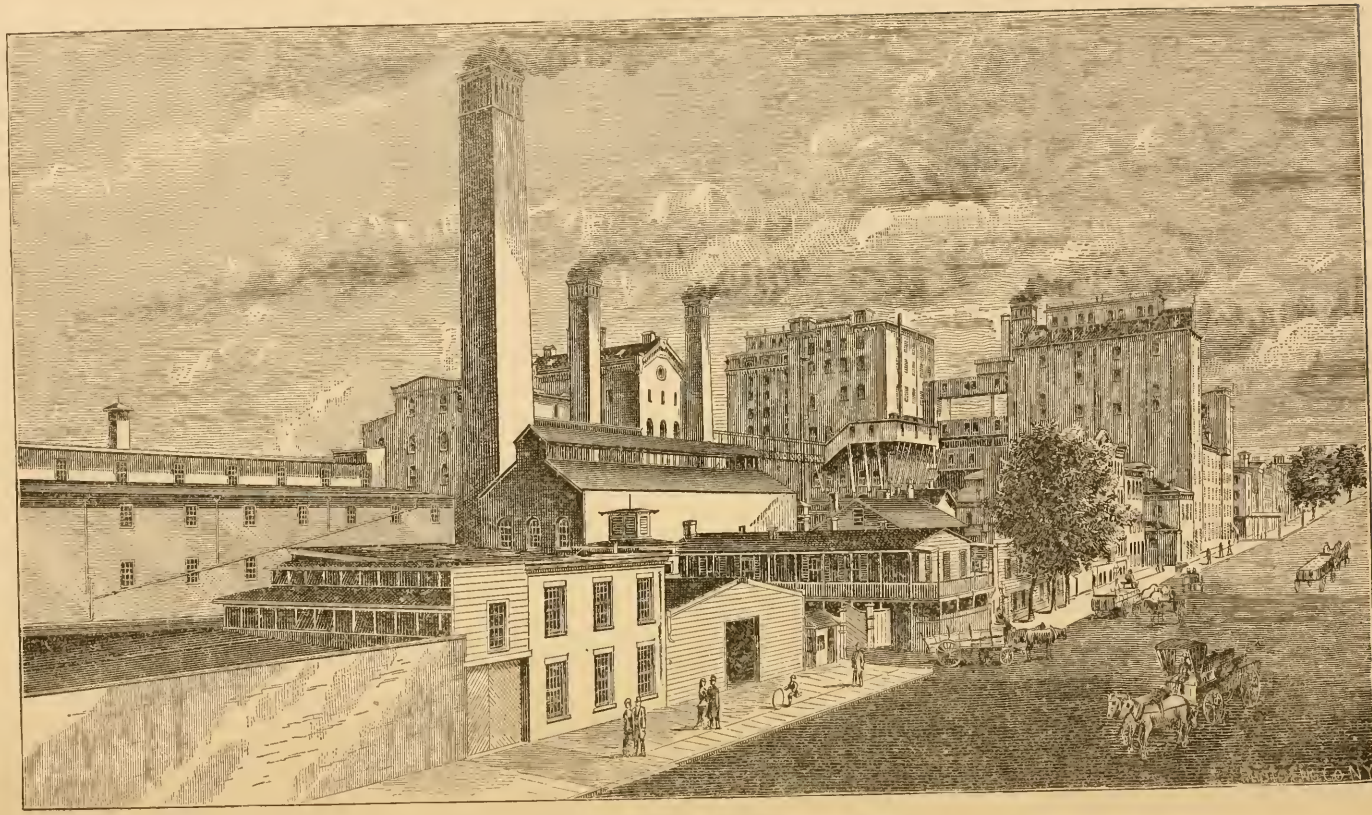
This widely-known firm was established by the late Mr. Joseph Dixon in 1827. Its immense premises in this city, occupying no less than 50,000 square feet, are covered with four-story brick buildings, the principal items of manufacture being crucibles for all purposes, stove polish, graphite axle-grease, lead-pencils, &c. The mines of the Dixon Company at Ticonderoga, N. Y., cover 1,500 acres, their mill there for preparing the ore being sixty feet square and four stories high. Another portion of their property is at Tampa, Florida, whence they obtain the beautiful cedar-wood for their celebrated pencils. Their steam mill at at Tampa is 100 feet square, and they also possess there excellent dock and river frontage.

The hands employed in the various branches of the company are more than 500 in number, but so extensive and improved is their patented machinery that the above figures afford only a small idea of their operations. The following statistics of the company's business during the present year will much better show the position held by the firm in the manufacturing world :

PRODUCTS OF THE JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. IN 1879.

Lead Pencils	24,000,000
Stove polish	6,000,000 cakes, ¼ lb. each.
Axle grease	2 tons per day.
Crucibles for brass melting	Nine-tenths of all made in U. S.
Graphite for other purposes	1 000 tons.


DIXON'S GRAPHITE WORKS.
CRUCIBLES, STOVE POLISH, PENCILS.
GRAPHITE PLUMBAGO BLACK LEAD for Electrotyping Lubricating and prepared for all purposes FOR THE TRADE
DIXON'S Celebrated Fine STOVE POLISH DIXON'S Black Lead CRUCIBLES DIXON'S American Graphite PENCILS
STOVE POLISH
DIXON'S CRUCIBLE WORKS
PENNSYLVANIA R.R.
Photo Engd Co N.Y.



MATTHIESSEN & WIECHER'S SUGAR REFINERY.

THE MATTHIESSEN-WIECHERS SUGAR REFINERY.

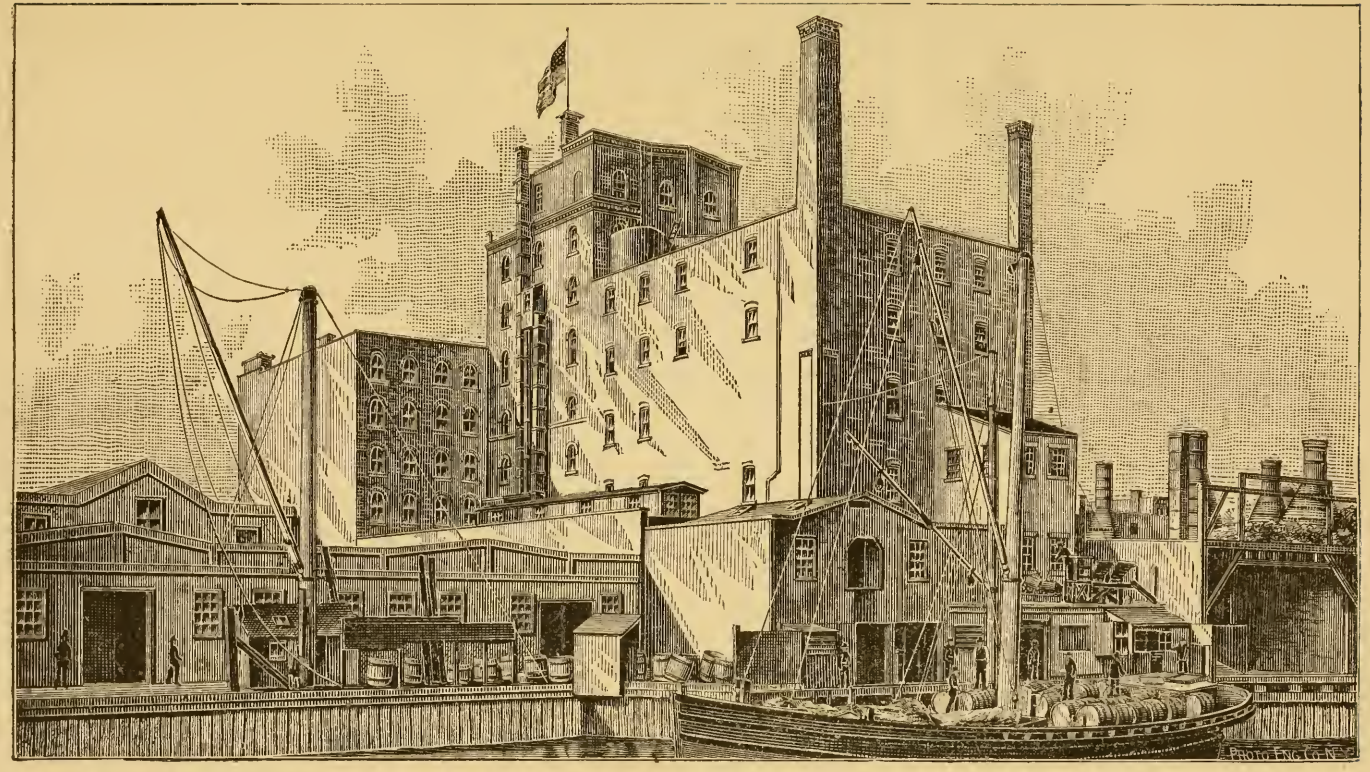
It would be eminently proper to regard this colossal establishment as a typical exemplification of the progress of our city, with whose fortunes it has been intimately associated since 1863. The above firm commenced the manufacture of sugar in that year, with only a single factory; in 1868, they added a second one, larger than the first, and a third in 1875; until, what with joining their buildings together by means of bridges, annexes and wings, and heightening previous erections with additional stories, their vast range of premises resembles some huge edifice of Cyclopean antiquity. The area of ground occupied by these numerous buildings covers no less than eighty (80) city lots, or 200,000 square feet; but this statement affords a very moderate idea of the firm's capabilities, for stories are constantly being added to the various factories, and more land being occupied.

The manufacture of sugar requires a large area, and the machinery employed is of the most labor-saving description. The number of hands employed must therefore be an unreliable criterion of a firm's business; but the trade of this company is on such an extended scale as to require the employment of 600 men. Messrs. Matthiessen and Wiechers use 1,000,000 pounds of raw sugar per day, from which is produced 85 to 90 per cent. of refined sugar, besides a large quantity of molasses; and our city may therefore take pride in possessing one of the largest sugar refineries in the Union.

HAVEMEYERS, EASTWICK & CO'S SUGAR REFINERY.

The name of Havemeyer has long been associated throughout New York and its vicinity with the manufacture of sugar; and although the refinery of the above firm in this city has only existed since 1873, it already promises to shortly equal other establishments of a similar character, both in the extent of ground occupied and the amount of business transacted. So rapid has its progress been, that the company had to extend their works two years after opening, and again in 1876, the entire area now occupied being 15,200 square feet. This, however gives but a very moderate idea of the firm's capabilities; for the main building, with its wings and numerous annexes, rises to an immense height, forming a conspicuous object from the bay and its approaches.

The machinery employed in this refinery is of the most improved construction, thus lessening the amount of manual labor required. There are 200 hands constantly employed in the works; the contiguity of the Morris canal affording the company unusual facilities for the transportation of their goods. The amount of sugar manufactured by Messrs. Havemeyers, Eastwick & Co., during the preceding twelve months, reached 89,000,000 pounds, besides molasses, and their business is yearly increasing.



HAVEMEYERS, EASTWICK & CO'S SUGAR REFINERY.

Rouse & Turner's Pottery Works.

ROUSE & TURNER'S POTTERY WORKS.

The inhabitants of Jersey City look with justifiable pride upon the above establishment, for it is not merely the oldest one of the kind in the United States, but also the most extensive, and by far the best known. It was established in 1825, the original buildings having been largely added to, until they now cover 22,500 square feet. The multiplicity of articles here manufactured, ranging from common potteryware to the most elaborate percelain and *bisque*, require the consumption of twenty tons of clay weekly, a considerable portion of which is obtained by Messrs. Rouse & Turner from the celebrated mines at Westchester, Penn., and is probably unequalled for ceramic purposes by any similar clay in Europe. The number of hands employed by the firm is seventy, many of whom belong to the highest rank of skilled labor, being designers and decorators.

The ivory white-ware produced at these works from the Westchester clay is unsurpassed for artistic purposes by any European importations; and it is highly glazed by a process unused elsewhere as to be impervious to injury by any liquid whatever. The productions of Messrs. Rouse & Turner are rapidly supplanting those of European manufacturers among the *virtuosi* and art-lovers of our people.

THE CENTRAL STOCK YARD AND TRANSIT COMPANY'S BUILDINGS.

This immense aggregation of cattle-yards, pens, sheds, slaughterhouses, refrigerating buildings and numerous other annexes, forms one of the most important business establishments in our State, and is naturally looked upon with pride by the enterprising inhabitants of Jersey City. Commonly known as the "Abattoir," it was originally located at Communipaw in October, 1866, but the business grew so rapidly as soon to require more convenient quarters, and the company, therefore, removed in January, 1874, to their present commodious premises on the shore of Harsimus cove, at foot of Sixth street. The various buildings, yards, &c., cover a vast area of ground and water, the entire construction being on the most improved scientific principles.

No healthier locality for the production of wholesome human food could possibly be imagined. It is far removed and completely isolated from other buildings, besides being open on every side to all the winds of heaven; whilst its proximity to the wharves of the great trans-Atlantic steamship lines gives full facility for carrying on the vast and constantly increasing European cattle and meat trades. Some idea may be formed of the extent of business transacted here when it is known that more than 1,000 beef-cattle, 1,300 sheep and 2,000 hogs reach the yard daily. The following official returns of the last five years will be interesting and instructive in this connection:

	Received.			Slaughtered.		
Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1874.....	250,146	547,747	435,315	78,894	543,919	431,241
1875.....	258,550	640,149	685,724	73,191	635,923	684,114
1876.....	279,993	567,448	602,565	113,867	555,735	600,917
1877.....	310,454	624,802	480,461	78,577	611,834	484,889
1878.....	317,002	788,239	427,565	70,620	780,271	426,371

CENTRAL STOCK YARD AND TRANSIT CO.

ARTOTYPE Photo. By, T. Gubelman Jersey City. HARROUN & BIERSTADT N. Y.

COLGATE & Co. Soap Manufactory 1879.

COLGATE & CO'S SOAP WORKS.

The extensive range of buildings occupied by the above firm covers no less than a block and a half, or 120,000 square feet. Their present factory was erected in 1847; but the company is one of the oldest in the State, for its establishment dates as far back as 1806.

The products of this firm, in all grades of soap manufacture, have long been household requisites; and no other manufacturers in their line of business are more widely known, or surpass them in the extent of their transactions. They employ 350 hands in their Jersey City factory, besides 50 additional in their sales department at New York. The quantity of soaps manufactured by them during the last twelve months reached the enormous aggregate of 25,000,000 pounds. Messrs. Colgate & Co. justly claim to possess the largest soap factory in the Union.

HUDSON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

The Hudson County Bank was chartered by the State July 7th, 1851, and was incorporated as a national bank in 1865. Capital, $250,000. Surplus fund and other undivided profits, $236,918.93. President, Aug. A. Hardenbergh; Vice-President, Thomas Earle; Cashier, David W. Taylor. Directors, Matthew Armstrong, Robert C. Bacot, Peter Bentley, Jr., Hampton A. Coursen, Thomas Earle, Peter Henderson, Job Male, Titus B. Meigs, James R. Thompson, Garret D. Van Reipen, Lansing Zabriskie, Aug. A. Hardenbergh, Richard C. Washburne.

HUDSON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

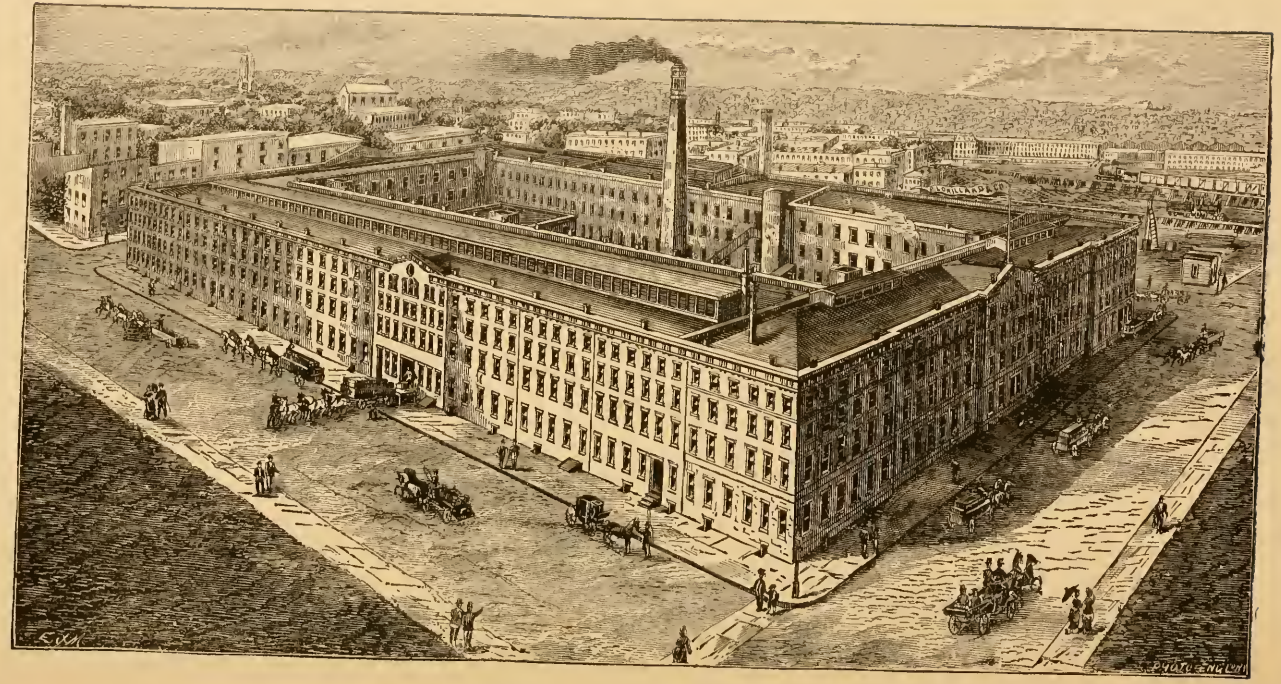
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Originally the Mechanics and Traders, and chartered as such, in July, 1853. Incorporated as a national bank, April 18th, 1864. Capital, $400,000. Surplus and undivided profits, $362,026.06. Its officers are: President, Edward F. C. Young; Vice-President, James L. Ogden; Cashier, George W. Conklin; Assistant-Cashier, John W. Omberson. Directors, Edward F. C. Young, James L. Ogden, Benj. G. Clarke, Andrew Clerk, Jas. S. Davenport, B. F. Randolph, William Brinkerhoff, W. A. Wiechers, A. M. Fuller, Joseph D. Bedle, Hamilton Wallis, Charles Siedler.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

Incorporated as the "Bank of Jersey City," June 25, 1856, and became a national bank in 1865. Capital, $500,000. Surplus and other undivided profits, $334,072.33. President, W. Hogencamp; Vice-President, I. I. Vanderbeek; Cashier, E. N. Wilson. Directors, Joseph M. Brown, Henry M. Traphagen, Isaac I. Vanderbeek, Horatio N. Ege, Orestes Cleveland, W. Hogencamp, Thomas E. Bray, Morillo H. Gillette, Wm. M. Force, Isaac W. Scudder, F. O. Matthiessen, Alfred A. Lutkins, Edward N. Wilson.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.



P. Lorillard & Co's Tobacco Works.

P. LORILLARD & CO'S TOBACCO WORKS.

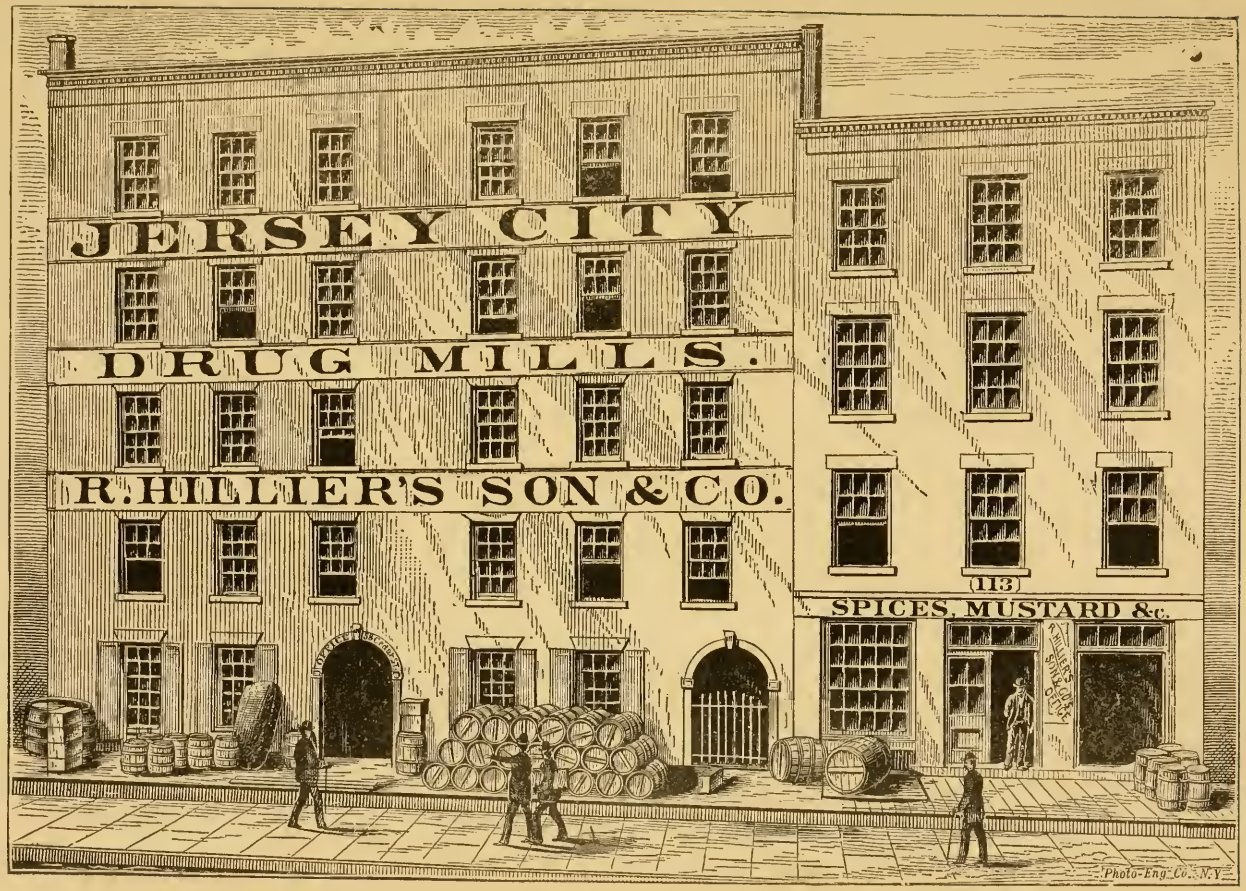
The above celebrated firm, whose transactions are carried on in every civilized country of our globe, possess not merely the largest tobacco factory in the United States or elsewhere, but, so far as we can learn, they are the oldest business house continuing under the same name in the Union, having been first established in 1760. Their vast factory, with its many dependencies in the immediate vicinity, covers three acres of our city's area; but even this fact will give only a faint idea of the magnitude of their operations, for they employ more than 3,000 hands, manufacturing annually 20,000,000 pounds of tobacco. They have paid the Government, during the last fourteen years, a gross revenue exceeding $26,000,000, and yet their business is rapidly increasing.

JERSEY CITY DRUG AND SPICE MILLS.

(R. Hillier's Son & Co.)

This firm, whose productions are known throughout the Union, was established in 1860 by Mr. Richard Hillier, and upon his retirement from business in 1874, his son, George R. Hillier, and Mr. Francis A. Moore entered into partnership under the above style and title.

The mills of the firm stand on the original site in Hudson street, and now cover an area of 7,500 square feet, the number of hands employed therein being thirty-nine. The business transacted during the preceding twelve months amounted to upwards of 3,000,000 pounds.


JERSEY CITY
DRUG MILLS.
R. HILLIER'S SON & CO.
(113)
SPICES, MUSTARD &c.
Photo-Eng. Co., N.Y.

JERSEY CITY MACHINE WORKS
N. B. CUSHING.
BOILER SHOP
NO ADMITTANCE
NO ADMITTANCE
Photo-Eng'g Co., 67 Park Place, New York

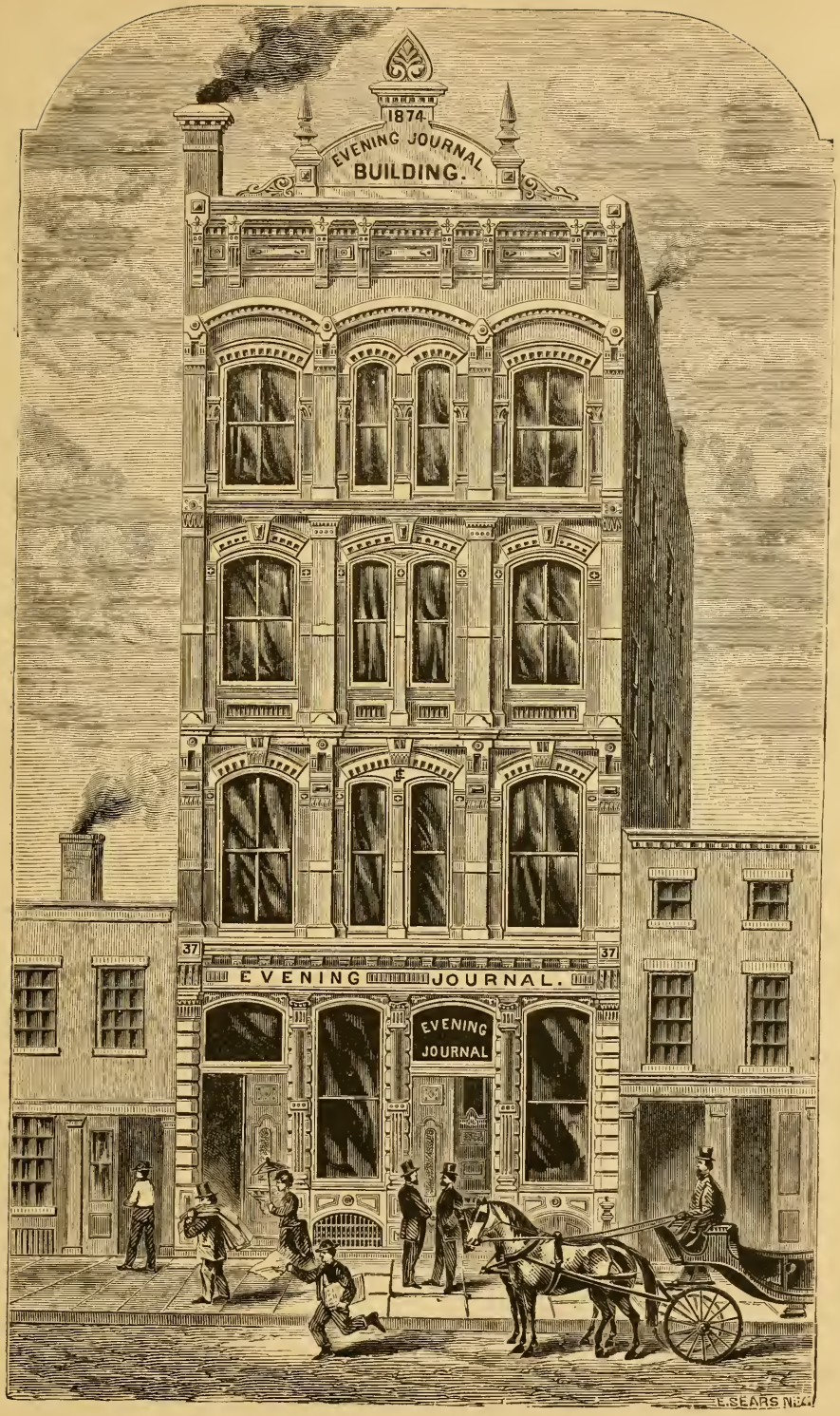
JERSEY CITY MACHINE WORKS.

(Nicholas B. Cushing.)

The above factory, established in 1866, is known particularly among the various ocean steamship lines whose *termini* are located on the river front of our city. The machinery manufactured here consists of portable, yacht, horizontal and hoisting engines; hydraulic and hydro-pneumatic elevators, together with those known as power or belt, and hand-and collar; besides dredging and mining machinery of every description. The present works were erected in 1876 and cover an area of 5,000 square feet; the various floors of the factory being filled with the heaviest machinery used in this peculiar branch of construction. The number of hands employed is eighty, most of them being skilled artificers.

THE EVENING JOURNAL.

The Evening Journal of Jersey City was established in May, 1867, by Major Z. K. Pangborn and William B. Dunning. The publication and editorial office of the newspaper shared one small room at No. 13 Exchange place, and its available capital, after paying for its equipment of stands and cases for six compositors and a hand "railway" press, was $119.00. In 1868 Joseph A. Dear, previously editor of the Jersey City Times, joined the concern and the firm of Pangborn, Dunning & Dear was formed November 16th of that year. The offices of the Journal were removed to No. 142 Greene street in May, 1869, and an engine and a double cylinder press procured. The increase of business soon made the two floors first used inadequate, a third was occupied, and then the next building was acquired. In 1872 a lot was bought, and in 1874 the erection of the fine building, of which an illustration is given, was commenced. The building comprises a basement and four stories, 90x25 feet, and is solidly built of brick and granite. Under the sidewalk is the coal vault and boiler room, containing two 20-horse boilers. In the front half of the basement is a fine and compact engine, the office for sales to newsdealers, and space for newsboys and the newspaper press. This machine, the invention of Andrew Campbell, of Williamsburg, L. I., is remarkable as the first web printing machine made in this country capable of printing from one set of plates over ten thousand perfect copies of the newspaper per hour, and folding the same as fast as printed, and though the first of their kind, both press and folder have been a success from the start. The machines for wetting the paper and for planing and trimming the newspaper stereotype plates are also in this room. The rear half of the basement is occupied as a job pressroom and contains eight large and small job presses and a powerful paper cutter. On the floor above are the job composition room, 40x25x13 feet, a room 15x25 feet, used for storage of paper, and in the front is the business and publication office, one of the handsomest rooms of the kind in the country. The two next floors are divided into handsome offices, with all modern conveniences and heated by steam, which are rented. On the top floor are the editorial, reporters', newspaper composition and stereotyping rooms, reached from the floors below by stairs and one of Otis's elevators. In the stereotyping room is a small steam engine for driving the machinery for finishing the stereotype plates for the job department, and here also the plates for the newspaper are moulded and cast. The newspaper composition room is a lofty, well lighted and ventilated room, with space for working twenty-five men. In 1877 Wm. B. Dunning died soon after the dissolution of the firm of Pangborn, Dunning & Dear, and the formation of The Evening Journal Association, by which the business is now carried on. The officers of the Association are Z. K. Pangborn, president and editor-in-chief; F. W. Pangborn, secretary and city editor: Joseph A. Dear, treasurer and business manager.


1874
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EVENING
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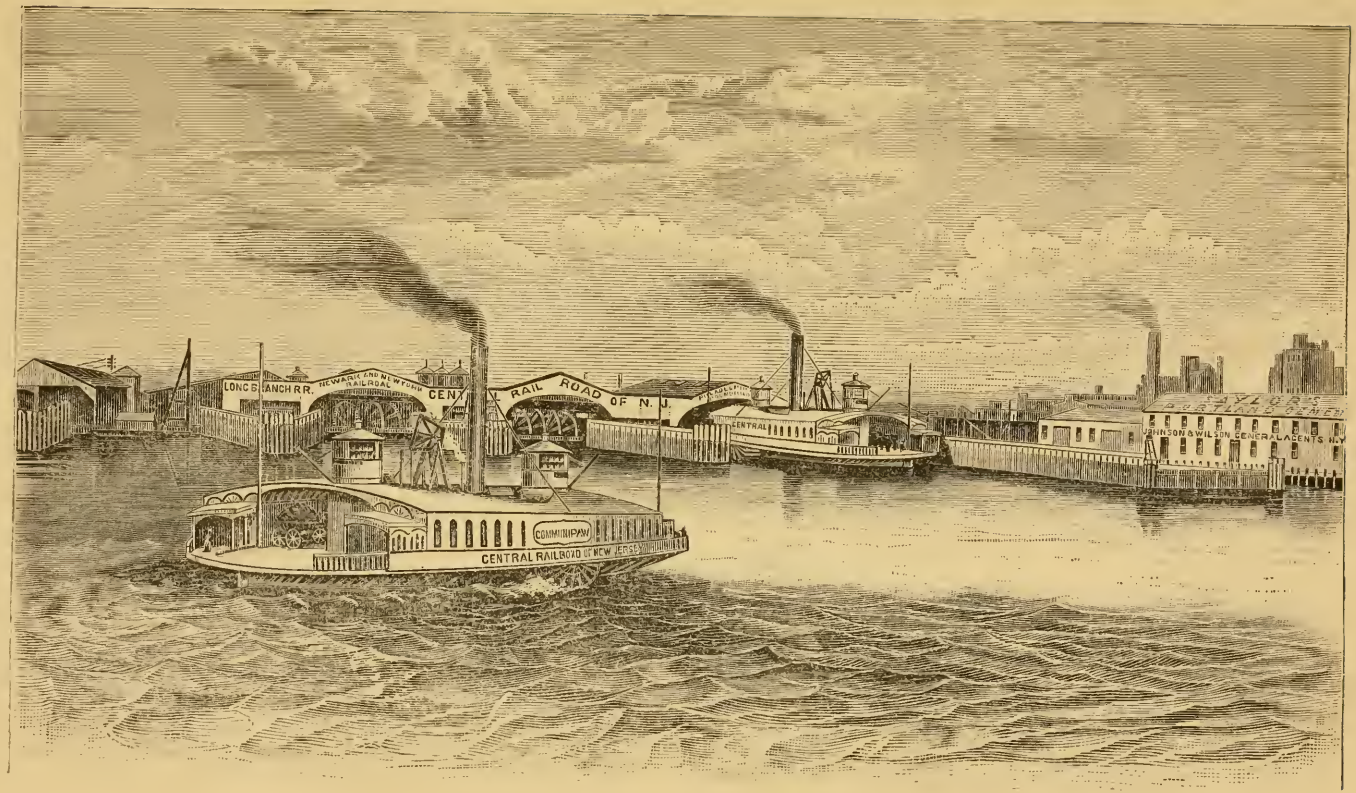
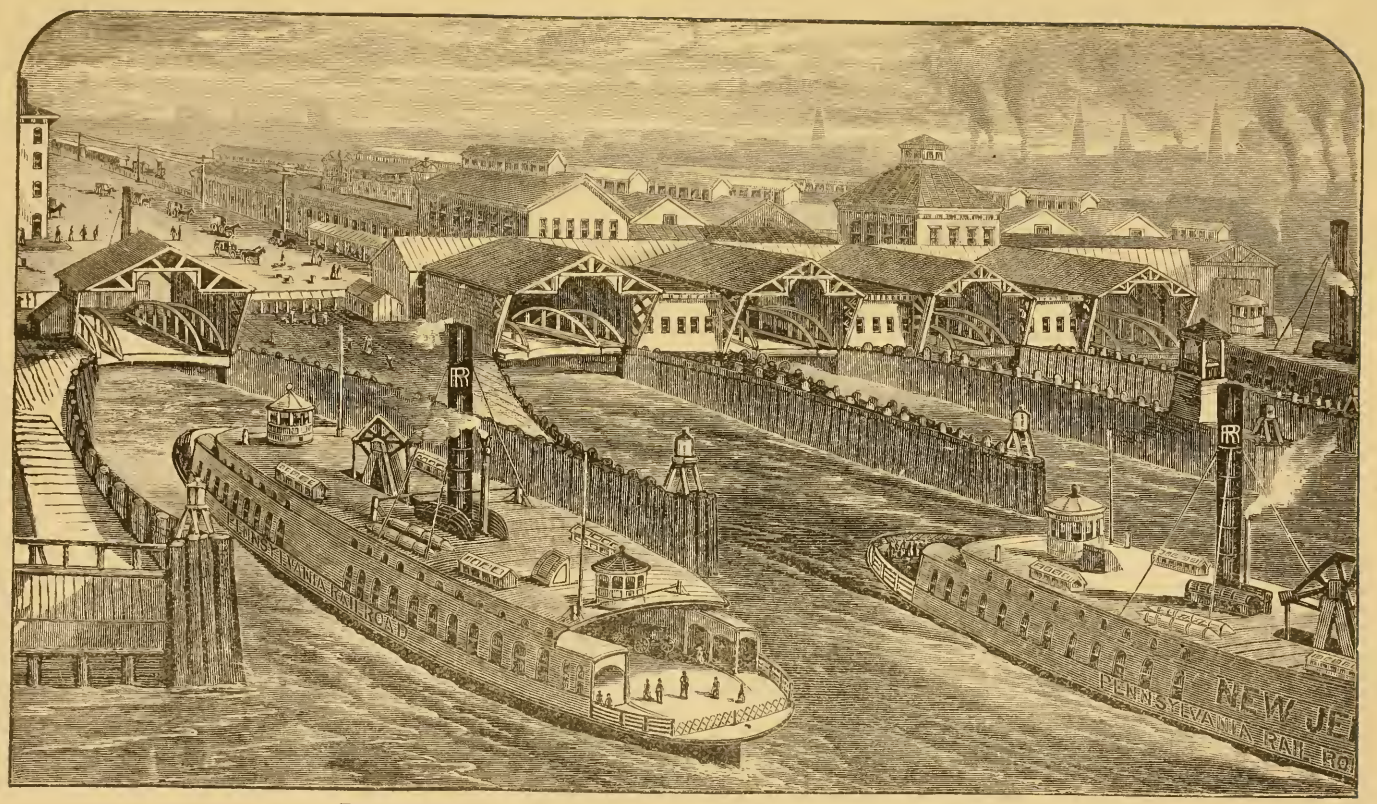
E. SEARS



Central Railroad Ferry to New York.



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